

# DAILY REPORT

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## HONGQI COMMENTATOR ON DETENTE, DANGER OF WAR

HK210630 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 11, 2 Nov 79 pp 53-58 HK

[Article by HONGQI Commentator: "The Current Danger of War and the Defense of World Peace"]

[Text] What Actually Is the Current Danger of War? Is There More Detente or More Tension in the International Situation?

For some time the Soviet leaders and media have gone all out to advertise such things as "this policy of detente has already been established in the world," and "new possibilities" have now appeared for "completely eliminating the danger of war." The "dominant trend at present" is the "easing of international tension." The signing of SALT II between the Soviet Union and the United States "has enabled the overwhelming majority of mankind to have a breathing spell." It is "a major step forward on the road of universal improvement of the whole international climate."

Are the facts really so? Is the world today as full of "detente" and as peaceful as Moscow has portrayed? Let us first take a look at the arms race between the two superpowers. Despite this or that kind of disarmament proposal put forward and the signing of one strategic arms limitation agreement after another, both the Soviet Union and the United States are still strengthening their nuclear and conventional arms, an area in which the Soviet Union is already leading in many fields. According to materials announced by the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London and materials from other Western sources, the U.S. Army at present has 2.02 million men (not including nearly 1 million civilian employees). National defense expenditures in 1978 amounted to more than \$100 billion, or 5 percent of the GNP. It has more than 2,200 strategic weapon delivery vehicles (including ICBM's, submarine-launched missiles and long-range bombers), 10,000 tanks, 23,000 aircraft and more than 300 major warships (totaling 2.25 million tons). The Soviet Army now has more than 4 million men. Its national defense expenditures in 1978 amounted to \$140 billion, or 10 to 15 percent of the GNP. It has more than 2,500 strategic weapon delivery vehicles, 46,000 tanks, more than 14,000 aircraft and more than 550 major battleships (totaling more than 1.9 million tons).

While stepping up their arms race, the two superpowers are also intensifying their contention in various parts of the world.

Europe is the major ground of contention. At present it is very quiet on the surface, with no signs of hostility. However, the Soviet Union on the one hand and the United States and its West European allies on the other have deployed an enormous number of crack divisions armed with the most up-to-date planes and tanks and installed guided missiles on launching pads aimed at the opposite side's vital areas. From orbiting satellites to the network of electronic surveillance systems on the ground working round the clock to check on each other's military activities and from the war plans drawn up and the military exercises and maneuvers held against the opposite side which is the "hypothetical enemy," they are actually in a tense stalemate. This makes the continent a potential "powder keg" for a massive war.

Because of the increased expansion offensive by the Soviet Union and its employment of surrogates and mercenaries to carry out sabotage and create disturbance in areas of Africa, the Middle East and Persian Gulf and Southeast Asia, there has been no end of political turmoil and armed conflicts. Strategically, these areas are on the flank of Europe and control the lifeline that the United States and its allies depend on for such important strategic materials as oil and nonferrous metals. Not only must the countries in the areas themselves take the lead in opposing Soviet expansion and domination, but the United States and its allies also absolutely cannot just sit back and watch, because all kinds of struggles and conflicts will keep on occurring which might even touch off a direct confrontation between the superpowers.



In Southeast Asia, Vietnam has staged with the support of the Soviet Union a large-scale war of aggression against Kampuchea, carried out the military occupation of Laos and embarked on military provocations along the Chinese border which are still continuing. The military activities of the Soviet hegemonists are constantly disrupting the peace of this area and threatening the safety of various countries, the ASEAN countries in particular, surrounding Indochina. At the conference of ministers of the five ASEAN countries held in Indonesia this June, some of the foreign minister pointed out that the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea was precisely "a declaration of war on Southeast Asia." Public opinion in Thailand pointed out that because of the large numbers of Vietnamese invading forces pressing close to the Thai-Kampuchean border, the people of Thailand are already aware that their nation is "facing the most serious threat ever encountered in the three plus decades since the Japanese occupation in the early part of World War II." Relying on the blood transfusion and encouragement of the Soviet Union, the Vietnamese authorities have now put their internal politics and economy wholly on the course of an aggressive war. They are making use of various propaganda media to provide national hostility toward the Chinese and Kampuchean people and the peoples of other countries, inciting militarism and indulging in endless wars of aggression completely oblivious to the fate of the people in their own country. They have turned all of Vietnam into a massive military camp for external aggression. Vietnam has become the source of war in Southeast Asia.

Even though the Western Hemisphere is far removed from the major ground of contention of the superpowers, the recent incident involving the stationing of Soviet combat troops in Cuba also caused a great uproar in the United States. The seriousness of the problem was not in the combat strength of this unit itself but in that it again made clear that the Soviet Union is building this island state which is only a short distance away from the United States into its military bastion and advanced base in the Western Hemisphere.

Very clearly, the international situation is not heading toward "detente" as the Soviet Union has claimed. Instead, it has become more tense, with factors involving the danger of war increasing.

In This Kind of Situation, What Is the Meaning of the "Policy of Detente" Noisily Advocated by the Soviet Union?

Primarily, it is for the sake of covering up the arms race and external expansion that the Soviet Union is currently carrying out and obscuring the domination and wars of its surrogates in order to scramble for strategic grounds, plunder strategic resources, control strategic passages and improve its strategic global position. At the same time, it is also for the sake of deceiving the good intention of the universal demand to win and maintain peace in an attempt to rob the people of vigilance and paralyze their fighting will, give some people a false sense of satisfaction and provide people with illusions of a certain satisfaction. This is being done so that the national defense efforts and diplomatic struggles of some countries which might have prevented war cannot be carried out. Prior to World War II, this was the trick adopted by Hitler's Germany to fool England and France and place them at a disadvantage so that in the end the outbreak of total war could not be averted.

The Soviet "policy of detente" also means making the other party give way step by step and surrender without a fight. Soviet external expansion mainly relies on its rapidly growing military strength and simultaneously on its political blackmail and engineered subversions. If the directly victimized country offers no resistance and the other interested countries also watch impotently on the sideline, there is "detente" so far as the Soviet Union is concerned. If, on the other hand, the interested countries wage a retaliatory struggle and defeat the Soviet plan of aggression, then "detente" will be broken and tension will result. As an Italian paper said: Brezhnev "wants to make the detente of Europe subordinate to the acceptance of the Soviet concept of security by all European countries and also subordinate to the substantive concession of all European countries."



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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
GENERAL

The Soviet Propaganda Media Has Said That the So-Called Danger of War Was Invented by China With the Aim of Opposing the Soviet Union. It Has Also Said That China Wants To Stir Up a World War. How Should Such Lies Be Repudiated?

The Soviet press and radio have attacked China for whipping up "a movement hostile to the Soviet Union," "distorting" the policies of the Soviet Union and "fabricating" the "myth of the 'Soviet military menace.'" This is to say that the constant expansion of the Soviet war machine, its aggression in various parts of the world, its conducting of wars through surrogates and its occupation of other countries, which are well-known indisputable facts, have become invisible and untouchable "myths." This statement itself is a remarkable myth!

Several years ago when China exposed Soviet hegemonism and the danger of the world war it was preparing, there were still people who thought that this was a confrontation between China and the Soviet Union which had nothing to do with them. Through harsh reality and from their own experience and the lessons of others, more and more people today have come to the correct conclusion. Publications in various countries have recently pointed out: Western Europe today is faced with a "serious challenge." "Despite some empty words, which are self-deluding as well as deluding to others about "detente," the menace to peace and freedom is greater than ever before. A harsh reality is that even if we do not count the Warsaw Pact countries, the Soviet Union alone has deployed a million regular troops and 30,000 tanks against Western Europe. This is many times more than Hitler had in May 1940 (The DAILY EXPRESS of England). "Soviet ambitions in Africa can no longer be covered up. Because of the emergence and growth of such ambitions, the situation is very serious for the whole of Africa" (AL-AKHBAR of Egypt). "The Soviet buildup of military forces in the Far East is the greatest factor of instability in Asia" (NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN). "The primary root cause of tension in Asia is Soviet hegemonism." "The second is Vietnam." "Vietnamese aggression and provocations are but a link of Soviet hegemonism which is being pushed world wide" (MODERN ASIA of Japan. An article in LE FIGARO of France said: "In short, we must make no mistake in assessing the situation, which is very serious. Deng Xiaoping's words on the possibility of 'a third world war' were not given rashly." "Reality has unremittently proved that the Chinese are correct: China has exposed every day the hegemonist ambitions of the "new tsars" in the Kremlin.

Quite a few people not only generally see the danger of the Soviet Union preparing for war, but have also concretely pictured the conditions, place and time for this outbreak along with its circumstances and development. There is an appraisal prevalent in some countries that the USSR will have reached the zenith of its military power by the early 1980's and achieved all-round superiority over the United States and its allies. Because of the fundamental weakness of the Soviet economy and politics, there will be a relative decline after this period. The peaking of Soviet military preparations will be the most favorable time for the Soviet Union to use force against the West. Therefore, the Soviet authorities will take advantage of this chance of a lifetime to step up contention for world hegemony, carrying out still greater political blackmail with the backing of its military might and provoke more violent "local conflicts," "wars for resources" and "wars through surrogates" which might "escalate to confrontation between the superpowers," even leading to a nuclear exchange and the outbreak of the third world war.

It should be said that there is a certain foundation to the above theory of "the critical period of the 1980's." Although the outbreak of war is governed by many complex political, economic and military factors and it is very difficult to make a precise prediction, the rapid buildup of Soviet military strength and the intensified global offensive are definitely increasing the danger of war and internationally causing more and more knowledgeable people to be worried and on their guard.

What merits attention is that there has appeared in the Soviet Union the view that victory can be won in a new nuclear war. When Khrushchev was in power, the Soviet Union was relatively inferior to the United States with regard to missiles and nuclear arms. Khrushchev was terrorized by the U.S. nuclear deterrent and clamored that any local war could lead to a nuclear world war which could "destroy" the whole world. Therefore, any kind of war must be given up. (see the TV broadcast made by Khrushchev on 15 June 1961) The Soviet Union has already achieved relative superiority today over the United States in certain aspects in missiles and nuclear arms; therefore, its view on nuclear war has also changed. Soviet military works have repudiated the theory of there being no victor in a nuclear war (though this has been ascribed to a "bourgeois theorist") and pointed out that the Soviet Union can win in a nuclear war with the West. This means that even the Soviet authorities do not negate the possibility of the outbreak of a new war, and a nuclear war at that. Only their views on such questions as who will start it and what will be its nature are different from ours.

As for the anti-China cliches that China is "warlike" and wants to "trigger" and "take advantage" of a new world war to "win world hegemony" churned out by the Soviet propaganda machine, no one with a head of his own in the international arena believes this apart from Cuba in the West and the "Cuba of the East." Opposing wars of aggression and defending world peace have been the consistent stand and fundamental point of departure of the Chinese Government and people in international activities. In the three or more decades since the founding of the People's Republic, the people of China have made the greatest effort and national sacrifice toward this end. The Chinese people who have suffered enough from the ravages of war are deeply aware of the value of peace. The Chinese people are working hard today to build their country into a modern and advanced socialist power and more than ever need a permanent peaceful international environment. It is useless and impossible for China to trigger a new world war which would entail unprecedented disasters. We also oppose any superpower doing this. The Chinese people will continue to make the effort and struggle together with the peace-loving nations and peoples of the world to oppose the aggression and expansion of hegemonism and to prevent a new world war. Peoples and farsighted politicians of countries throughout the world are hoping that China will become prosperous, rich and strong. A strong and modern socialist China will become the bulwark for defending world peace.

The Soviet Propaganda Machine Is Saying That Soviet Military Expansion and Preparations Are for the Defense of Its Own Security and the Security of the "Communist Community." There Are Also People Who Hold That the Soviet Union Has No Intention of Starting a War of Aggression. How Should This Be Viewed?

To clarify whether the military strength of a country is actually for its own defense or for attacking another country is not a difficult matter under today's conditions. Numerous facts have proved that Soviet military expansion and preparations have already far exceeded defensive requirements and are for seizing world hegemony.

1. From 1968 to 1978, Soviet military expenditures were more than 10 percent higher than those of the United States. If we take into consideration the differences in the calculation of military expenditures, the calibers, prices and standards of arms, the actual growth rate of the Soviet military forces surpassed by far that of the military forces of the United States.

2. The ratio of active service forces between the Soviet Union and the United States is about 2 to 1.

3. The ratio of strategic nuclear attack strength between the Soviet Union and the United States is about 1.1 to 1 in delivery vehicles, 0.66 to 1 in number and 2.4 to 1 in equivalent weight. The Soviet Union is continuing to improve the quality of its delivery vehicles and increase their efficiency. They are also deploying new MIRV's, Backfire bombers and submarine-launched ballistic missiles.

4. The ratio of conventional forces between the Soviet Union and the United States is about 4.6 to 1 in tanks, 4.4 to 1 in artillery, 1 to 1 in naval and air force fighter aircraft, 1.8 to 1 in major battleships and 0.8 to 1 in tonnage. The Soviet Union is energetically improving the performance of all weapon systems, allocating new types of tanks and fighter aircraft and building new aircraft carriers, amphibious crafts and submarines. The Soviet Navy already has the ability to carry out activities in all parts of the world.

Because the Soviet Union has moved into high gear in the arms race, Soviet military strength which used to lag far behind the United States has already overtaken and forged ahead to surpass the United States in many fields.

The deployment of Soviet forces in Europe also illustrates their offensive character. The Warsaw Pact organization, with the Soviet Army as the mainstay, has deployed nearly 180 combat divisions, over 40,000 tanks and over 10,000 planes in Europe. They are respectively 1.8 times, 2.5 times and 1.1 times those of NATO. The hundreds of medium-range missiles and Backfire bombers and the more than 10,000 nuclear warheads deployed by the Soviet Union have placed the whole of Western Europe within striking range.

In recent years, the Soviet Union has wantonly carried out expansion and constantly seized strategic grounds by means of surrogates and mercenaries in an attempt to control strategic passages from the Indian Ocean to the Pacific Ocean, plunder strategic resources and step up strategic global deployments. This also fully demonstrates that the USSR is not doing it purely for defense and without the intention of starting an aggressive war.

Some People Believe That the Serious Oil Crisis Will Lead to a New War. What Actually Will Be the Source of War?

Regardless of whether in times of peace or war, oil is a very important strategic material. The United States imports more than 30 percent of its oil, Western Europe 60 percent and Japan most of its oil from the gulf area. Because of the development of the energy crisis, some Western countries are attaching greater importance to insuring the supply of oil from areas like the gulf and resisting Soviet expansion in this area. The Soviet Union itself is an oil exporting country, and its desire to seize this area has a most significant political motive--to threaten the existence of the countries of the West, gain a stranglehold on them and force them to submit to Soviet supremacy. In this sense, the serious oil crisis can definitely become a factor increasing the danger of war. There is the possibility that the struggle for oil might trigger a new war. However, there is an even deeper source for a world war.

World war is a product of the imperialist system. A vital feature of imperialism is unbalanced development and partition of the world based on actual power. This will inevitably lead to violent conflicts and even to the outbreak of a world war. This was how the two world wars started. Although the United States is the current leading economic power, its supremacy is on the decline. On the other hand, the Soviet Union, an imperialist superpower wearing the socialist sign, is catching up and trying to gain world hegemony. All upheavals and unrest and local conflicts in international relations today are mostly caused by it. The danger of a new world war mainly comes from this highly aggressive and venture-some social imperialist superpower.



### What Is the Basis for Saying That a New World War Can Be Deferred?

At present, factors involving the danger of war are on the increase. This is one aspect of the problem. There is also another aspect: Forces opposing war and safeguarding peace are on the increase; at the same time factors inhibiting the outbreak of war are developing. This condition will provide a possibility for deferring the outbreak of war and for gaining a longer period of peace.

People of every country in the world long for peace and stability. The countries and peoples of the Third World that have broken the shackles of imperialism and colonialism require a peaceful international environment to consolidate their political independence, safeguard their sovereignty and territorial integrity and strengthen and develop their national economy. This is particularly the case of countries and people who have themselves suffered the disturbances and ravages of war. Peoples of Europe and Japan who have been through the catastrophe of world war all highly value peace. Not even the peoples of the Soviet Union and the United States want war. Any hegemonist who wants to start a war will naturally lose all popular support and will be opposed by people throughout the world.

Proceeding from their own different conditions, the people of the world who are awakening daily are waging many-sided struggles against the hegemonist policies of aggression and war. They advocate that the affairs of all countries must be determined by their own people and that the affairs of Asia, Africa and Latin America must be determined by the peoples of these areas themselves. They oppose all foreign intervention. They advocate that peace zones be set up and oppose hegemony by any country in any area. They condemn the hegemonists for creating disturbances and stirring up local wars, denounce the aggressive actions of the Soviet Union and its surrogates Vietnam and Cuba and call for the Vietnamese invading forces to get out of Kampuchea and for the Cuban mercenaries to get out of Africa. The heroic struggle of the army and people of Democratic Kampuchea has continued to deal blows to the Vietnamese invading troops. Faced with the threat of hegemonist aggression, many countries of the Third World are cooperating to strengthen their own national defense capability and defenses. Western Europe and Japan are increasingly paying attention to strengthening their own defensive capability. The Chinese Government and people have made unslackening efforts in international activities to oppose hegemonism, prevent aggression and safeguard world peace. All these are positive contributions toward putting off the outbreak of a world war.

The possibility of putting off the outbreak of war still lies in the weakness of the hegemonists, particularly with the Soviet hegemonists, who still do not have an ability equal to their ambition. Only the Soviet Union and the United States are capable of starting a world war. Because its actual position of strength has relatively fallen, the United States is on the defensive. The Soviet hegemonists are very ambitious and attempt to dominate the world, but they are plagued by economic ills and their development is very slow. The people's dissatisfaction is growing, and national contradictions have all along been very acute. The "community" is full of struggles for and against control and has fallen into the predicament of being encircled internationally. Although they have been successful at external expansion in the past, there have also been failures. In short, their strategic deployments for starting a war have not been completed and difficulties are increasing.

## What Is the Correct Path for Upholding World Peace?

Internationally, there are people who believe that adopting the "policy of containment" and "forcing the hand" of the Soviet Union can be very dangerous and "will drive the Soviet Union into war." Because of this, "regardless of what they may be, the Soviet Union should be allowed some small advantages." They want to leave the Soviet Union "some leeway" by means of economic aid so a "safety valve" will exist in times of crisis.

The Soviet hegemonists are definitely in a predicament. But on the question of "compulsion," they primarily have their own policy of aggression to blame. They themselves have forced the people of the world into opposing Soviet hegemonism. Will "allowing them some small advantages" make them give up their policy of external aggression? Facts over the past few years have proved that the more one gives way the more voracious their appetite will grow and the more arrogant they will become. Leaving them "some leeway" or supplying them with economic aid is actually aiding their huge military machine and making it run faster. This kind of "safety valve" cannot keep peace, and what it releases in times of crisis is the calamity of war to the peoples of the world.

What is the correct path for upholding peace? China's historical advocacy is to actually inform people of the danger of war and heighten their vigilance so they will carry out proper preparations to strike back at aggressors, adopt realistic measures and practical actions to constantly upset the expansionist schemes of the planners of war, oppose the policy of appeasement and when necessary take retaliatory actions against aggressors. It must be pointed out that we are not against "detente" but are against hegemonism, aggression and expansion in addition to hegemonism under the camouflage of "detente." We are not opposed to other countries developing normal state relations with the Soviet Union. We are striving to make such improvements ourselves. However, we oppose adopting a policy of appeasement toward hegemonism. Instead of a "detente" that is hypocritical, we want a detente which is in keeping with the principles of international relations that respect independence, sovereignty, equality and friendly cooperation and which is conducive to upholding international peace and security. We believe that if all peace-loving nations and peoples throughout the world will strengthen unity, adhere to the correct road of upholding peace and make the effort in a down-to-earth manner, they will be able to avert the outbreak of war and win world peace.

## XINHUA ON U.S.-SOVIET RIVALRY IN CARIBBEAN

OW211435 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 18 Nov 79 OW

[International knowledge: "The Caribbean Sea and Region"]

[Summary] The Caribbean Sea is called the Mediterranean Sea of America. There are more than 30 countries and territories in the Caribbean Sea, usually called the Caribbean region. The West Indies is a part of the Caribbean region. The West Indies comprise the Bahamas, the Greater Antilles and the Lesser Antilles. At present, there are 11 independent countries in the West Indies, including the Bahamas, Cuba, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Barbados, Grenada, Trinidad and Tobago, the Commonwealth of Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Grenadines. Some areas that have not gained independence remain colonies of Britain, the United States, France and Holland. In the latter part of the 19th century, the United States and Britain had contended for the Caribbean, and the result was that the United States replaced Britain as the dominating power in the region. In 1973, 12 West Indies countries and territories of the British Commonwealth formed the Caribbean community.

"In the latter half of the 20th century, the struggle between the Soviet Union and the United States for world hegemony spread deep into the backyard of the United States in the Western Hemisphere. Since the 1960's, with Cuba as its base and bridgehead, the Soviet Union has been engaged in fierce contention with the United States in Latin America." The Caribbean is the focus of Soviet contention in the Western Hemisphere.

"Taking advantage of various problems between the United States and the Caribbean countries and the internal problems of these countries, the Soviet Union, flaunting the banner of friendship and aid, has infiltrated the Caribbean region and expanded its influence by means of military threat or political subversion.

"In the last few years, Cuba's leaders have on the one hand actively served as agents and vanguards for Soviet aggression and expansion abroad and on the other hand spared no effort to expand their own force and fished in troubled waters everywhere, vainly attempting to become the small hegemonic power in the Caribbean.

"In order to control the Caribbean region, Cuba has resorted to political ingratiation and economic infiltration. It imports cement from some CEMA member countries in Eastern Europe and exports it to Caribbean countries. It is estimated that this year Cuba will export 300,000 tons of cement, actively trying to open the way for Soviet economic infiltration of the Caribbean region." At the same time, Cuba is fostering pro-Soviet and pro-Cuban forces in some countries. Under the signboard of peaceful coexistence and friendly contacts, Cuba has made use of the pro-Soviet and pro-Cuban forces in some Caribbean countries to carry out military infiltration and subversive activities.

"Cuba is stretching its tentacles into other island countries in the Caribbean Sea. In some countries, it is vigorously fostering pro-Soviet and pro-Cuban forces, quietly building up intelligence personnel, training police and controlling customs revenue. In other areas, it is taking an active part in the independence movement, stirring up internal turmoils and attempting to gain something in the confusion." Due to Cuba's meddling in the Caribbean region, the political situation has become unstable in this region.

"The development of the situation shows that the stepped up infiltration and expansion by the Soviet Union and Cuba has played the role of a teacher by negative example. It has made countries in the Caribbean heighten their vigilance and strengthen joint defense to oppose infiltration and expansion by the Soviet Union and Cuba, in this region.

"The United States certainly will not stand idle while the Soviet Union and Cuba infiltrate and expand in the Caribbean region. The Caribbean region is the United States' close neighbor and there are important U.S. interests in this region." U.S. investment in this region total \$4 billion. U.S. trade with the region amounts to \$7 billion each year, including 12 percent of the petroleum the United States has to import.

"Since the Carter administration came to power, it has regarded the Caribbean as a very special and important region. Therefore, as dictated by the need to contend with the Soviet Union, the United States has taken corresponding measures. To offset the economic infiltration by the Soviet Union and Cuba, the United States has urged the World Bank to set up a Caribbean economic aid consultation group and provide development capital for the region. At the same time, the United States has greatly increased its economic aid to Caribbean countries. Since 1976, U.S. economic aid to the region has increased by nearly 300 percent.



"To deal with Soviet military expansion, the United States engineered the formation of a joint Central American force in 1976 and staged military exercises on many occasions aimed at bridgeheads established by an imaginary enemy on Caribbean coasts." It is reported that the United States plans to appropriate an additional amount of \$155 million in 1980 for aid to Caribbean countries to ease their economic difficulties and stabilize the general political situation.

"For the United States, the more pressing problem is that the Soviet Union has already built Cuba, only 90 miles away from the United States, into an aircraft carrier that can threaten the United States strategically and tactically and a bridgehead for expansion in the Western Hemisphere. It is also using Cuba as a base to repeatedly escalate its operations in the Caribbean Sea. Recently, the Soviet Union again sent more troops and military equipment to Cuba and established new military commands. The contention between the Soviet Union and the United States in the Caribbean region will become increasingly acute."

#### UN COMMITTEE ADOPTS DENUCLEARIZATION RESOLUTIONS

OW220903 Beijing XINHUA in English 0803 GMT 22 Nov 79 OW

[Text] United Nations, November 21 (XINHUA)--Resolutions on denuclearization of Africa and South Asia were adopted at the first committee (political and security) of the United Nations General Assembly today.

A resolution on denuclearization of Africa, sponsored by 26 African countries, strongly calls upon all states to consider and respect the continent of Africa, comprising the continental African states, Madagascar and other islands surrounding Africa, as a nuclear-weapon-free zone. It vigorously condemns the reported explosion of a nuclear device by South Africa.

It reaffirms that the nuclear programme of the racist regime of South Africa constitutes a very grave danger to international peace and security and a particularly dangerous threat to the security of African states.

It requests the Security Council to prohibit all forms of co-operation and collaboration with the racist regime of South Africa in the nuclear field.

A resolution on nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia, sponsored by Pakistan, urges the states of South Asia and other non-nuclear-weapon neighbouring states as may be interested to continue to make all possible efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia and to refrain, in the meantime, from any action contrary to this objective.

It calls upon those nuclear-weapon states which have not done so to respond positively to this proposal and to extend the necessary co-operation in the efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia.

A resolution concerning the committee on disarmament was also adopted. The resolution requests the committee to speed up negotiations on the problems of disarmament and to achieve a positive result. China proclaimed for the first time during the general debate on disarmament in the first committee to participate in the work of the U.N. committee on disarmament.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
GENERAL

PRC DELEGATE SPEAKS ON ZAMBIA, RHODESIA AT SECURITY COUNCIL

OW241228 Beijing XINHUA in English 1214 GMT 24 Nov 79 OW

[Text] United Nations, November 23 (XINHUA)--A draft resolution strongly condemning Rhodesia for its wanton aggression against the Republic of Zambia was adopted with consensus tonight at an urgent meeting of the Security Council. The meeting was called at the request of Zambia to consider the intensified acts of aggression by the illegal regime in Rhodesia against Zambia.

The resolution also condemns South Africa's continued collusion with Rhodesia in its repeated acts of aggression against Zambia. It calls upon the British Government as the administering authority to take prompt and effective measures to ensure that the racist minority regime in Rhodesia desist from committing repeated acts of aggression and provocation against Zambia. It further calls for the payment of full and adequate compensation to Zambia by the responsible authorities for the damage to life and property resulting from the acts of aggression.

Paul J.F. Lusaka, permanent representative of Zambia, said the new barbaric and murderous offensive operations which the Rhodesian regime and their co-conspirators had mounted against Zambia since September this year deserved the attention of the international community.

Chen Chu, Chinese permanent representative to the U.N., strongly condemned the racist forces of Rhodesia for their unbridled acts of aggression. He said, "Their criminal acts can only arouse a more determined struggle by the Zimbabwe people and more resolute support by the African frontline states for this just struggle." "The Chinese Government and people resolutely support the just cause of the Zimbabwe people and the correct position of Zambia and the other African frontline states of supporting the struggle of the Zimbabwe people," he declared.

CHINA ATTENDS INTERNATIONAL MARITIME CONFERENCE

OW162136 Beijing XINHUA in English 2108 GMT 16 Nov 79 OW

[Text] London, November 16 (XINHUA)--The 11th assembly of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (I.M.C.O.) ended here yesterday.

Delegates and representatives from 98 member countries and 25 international organizations concerned attended the conference. The Chinese delegation led by Li Qing, vice-minister of communications, also took part.

36 items on the agenda discussed during the conference included reports on maritime affairs, working plan for the next two years and the next budget of I.M.C.O. The conference also adopted resolutions on amendment of maritime regulations, maritime safety and maritime pollution prevention, etc. It was also decided at the conference that the number of council members should be increased from 24 to 32. China was elected as a council member, the third time in succession since 1975.

U.S. HOSTAGES RETURN HOME FROM TEHRAN

OW231618 Beijing XINHUA in English 1508 GMT 23 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 23 (XINHUA)--Thirteen freed American diplomatic hostages from Iran arrived at Andrews airport near Washington yesterday and were welcomed by the U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance, according to a report from Washington. Among the thirteen were eight blacks and five women. They had been freed in two batches.

The freed hostages declined to answer questions about their treatment and experiences in captivity, because they did not want to "jeopardize the safety of our friends who remain in Iran". There are 49 Americans still held captive in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

At the airport, Cyrus R. Vance said: "We will continue to pursue every avenue available to us until all of our people are home."

Cyrus R. Vance summoned the charge d'affaires ad interim of the Iranian Embassy in Washington on November 21 in connection with the detention of the Americans in Iran. On the same day, Vance met with the ambassador of twelve Moslem countries to express thanks for their support to the U.S. in the United Nations demanding the release of the American hostages. He also said that the U.S. had nothing to do with the Grand Mosque incident in Mecca, Saudi Arabia.

FANG YI MEETS U.S. WOMEN VISITORS

OW241347 Beijing XINHUA in English 1249 GMT 24 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 24 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Fang Yi met in Beijing today with a delegation of the California Elected Women's Association for Education and Research led by Susan Hone and Pat Russell. Lin Liyun, vice-chairman of the National Women's Federation, was also at the meeting.

Nineteen members of the U.S. group represent women elected to leading posts in political and judicial institutions in California. Since their arrival in China on November 12, the American visitors have visited Shanghai, Wuxi, Nanjing, Xian and Beijing where they studied work concerning women and education for them. The guests are scheduled to leave for home tomorrow.

FANG YI MEETS NOTED AMERICAN CHEMIST

OW261330 Beijing XINHUA in English 1246 GMT 26 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 26 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Fang Yi this morning met with Professor Fred Basolo, member of the National Academy of Science of the United States and Mrs. Basolo. Dr. Basolo, an internationally-known chemist, will lecture at Nankai University in Tianjin on metal organic chemistry and other subjects.

Vice-Minister of Education Liu Yangqiao was present at the meeting.

BRIEFS

U.S. PROFESSORS IN SHANGHAI--Fudan University recently employed Professor (Fang Le), a molecular biologist from the United States, as honorary professor, and (Liu Chung-jung), research fellow at cit, and his wife (Wang Chien-sheng), as adviser, professors at its genetics institute. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 2 Nov 79 OW]



'FULL TEXT' OF HOANG VAN HOAN ARTICLE ON SRV 'WHITE BOOK'

OW270814 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 27 Nov 79 OW

["Full Text of Hoang Van Hoan's Article 'Distortion of Facts About Militant Friendship Between Vietnam and China Is Impermissible' "--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, November 27 (XINHUA)--Following is an article entitled "Distortion of Facts About Militant Friendship Between Vietnam and China Is Impermissible", which was written by Hoang Van Hoan and released here yesterday.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Vietnam under the control of Le Duan and company has recently issued a white book entitled "The Truth About Vietnam-China Relations Over the Last Thirty Years" in order to distort the facts about Vietnam-China relations.

The white book was issued at a time when the Chinese people were warmly celebrating the thirtieth anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China and when Le Duan and company were massing troops for a new dry-season offensive against Kampuchea, intensifying their armed provocations along the Vietnam-China border and mobilizing for a war against China. Their intention was obviously to defame socialist China in an attempt to instigate the Vietnamese people to intensified opposition to China so as to attenuate people's dissatisfaction with the sufferings caused by Le Duan and company, as well as divert world opinion from denouncing their criminal aggression against Kampuchea.

Their white book lists some so-called historical data about Vietnam-China relations. Some of them are sheer fabrications; others misrepresentations or distortions of facts and still others quotations from foreign publications taken out of context to serve the authors' purpose. Besides, it drags in material which is essentially irrelevant to Vietnam-China relations in an attempt to sow dissension between China and other countries.

It doesn't take much political discernment to see right away that this white book is but a hodgepodge of illogical, self-contradictory and ill-contrived arguments which are not worth refuting one by one.

However, as I was the first Vietnamese ambassador to China and representative of the Vietnamese party Central Committee to the Communist Party of China for eight years, chief of the commission of external relations of the Vietnamese party Central Committee for eight years, and a member of the Political Bureau of the Vietnamese party Central Committee for twenty years, I am well acquainted with the entire history of Vietnam-China relations. As a witness to history, I feel duty-bound to bring the true facts to the knowledge of the Vietnamese people and the people of other countries so that they may not be taken in by Le Duan and company.

The truth about major aspects of Vietnam-China relations over the last thirty years is as follows:

#### I. Matters During the War of Resistance to France

##### A. China's Aid During the War of Resistance to France

The white paper concocted by Le Duan and company asserts that in aiding Vietnam, China had the ulterior motive of "weakening", "controlling" and "annexing" Vietnam. But what are the facts?

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The military situation in Vietnam's war of resistance to France in the late 1940s was one in which Vietnam was still weak in strength and its base areas were cut into pieces by the French troops, so that our communication was very difficult, and we were subjected to frequent mopping-up operations. Things were particularly difficult for the central base area in North Vietnam.

With the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, the world balance of forces underwent a drastic change. Relations between Vietnam and China and between the two parties entered a new stage. Early in 1950 President Ho Chi Minh made a secret visit to China and asked for Chinese help. The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party agreed to give all-out support to the Vietnamese revolution. But in order to facilitate the transport of massive aid, it was imperative to clear the border of enemy troops, for the main lines of communication linking Vietnamese border areas with China were then still under the control of the French troops. The two sides agreed as the first step to launch a campaign in the border areas. Comrade Chen Geng representing the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party came to Vietnam to help with the training of cadres and troops and the organization of the campaign. Meanwhile, at the request of President Ho Chi Minh, the Chinese party Central Committee sent to Vietnam a military advisory group headed by Comrade Wei Guoqing.

Under the direct leadership of President Ho Chi Minh and with the help of Comrades Chen Geng and Wei Guoqing and other Chinese military advisers, Vietnam won the great victory of the border campaign and changed the military situation by destroying the entire French defense system from Cao Bang to Lang Son and opening up major communication lines in the border areas. Thereupon China became a vast rear area for Vietnam. After the border campaign, the military advisory group helped us organize the campaigns of Trung Du (the middle reaches of the Red River), Dong Bac (northeast), Ninh Binh, Tay Bac (northwest) and Thoung Lao (upper Laos) in which we wiped out large numbers of French effectives.

True, the great victory of the Dien Bien Phu battle in 1954 was won through the heroic fighting and with the blood and sacrifices of the Vietnamese Army and people, but it could not be separated from China's unsparing material aid and the direct assistance of its military advisory group. It should be pointed out that in the Dien Bien Phu battle, without the artillery sent by China it would not have been possible to destroy the French Army Corps' strong-points, and without the personal participation of Comrade Wei Guoqing in the frontline command of the battle it would have been difficult to win complete victory.

During that period, militarily China not only helped Vietnam organize the campaigns and supplied us with large quantities of food, war materiel, communication equipment, etc. but also passed on to us their experience in setting up a system of political work in the armed forces, organizing and training troops, educating cadres and improving logistic and communication systems. This was most valuable aid which laid the foundation for the subsequent growth of the Vietnamese Army.

In 1950, too, before the border campaign began, China had sent a political advisory group headed by Comrade Luo Guibo to Vietnam to pass on their experience in financial and economic work, rectification of cadres' ideology and working style, government work and mobilization of the masses. Thanks to their experience, our work in all fields gradually got on the right course, and the masses were mobilized, thus ensuring our success in the war against the French.

With the victory of the Dien Bien Phu battle and the success of the Geneva conference, peace was restored in Indochina and the northern part of Vietnam was completely liberated. Again at the request of President Ho, China sent over Comrade Fang Yi and other advisers and experts to help Vietnam rehabilitate and develop the economy in the north.

In a word, during our war of resistance against France China was the only country which rendered aid to Vietnam. President Ho and the Vietnamese party highly appraised this aid, for which the vietnamese people are grateful and which they will never forget. Even Le Duan himself said when he just arrived in the north from the south in early 1957: "We could not have defeated France without China's help." But now the fact is stood on its head and white called black in the white book of Le Duan and company. This is really inconceivable ingratitude.

#### B. Important Matters at the Geneva Conference

In their white book Le Duan and company have tried their utmost to misrepresent the 1954 Geneva conference on Indochina and viciously attack the Chinese delegation, going to the length of slandering the Chinese leaders as "betraying" the Indochinese peoples.

I took a direct part throughout the conference as a member and the spokesman of the delegation of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. I will make public the facts so that everybody may know them.

The position of seeking to restore peace in Indochina through a negotiated settlement was first expressed by President Ho in answering the editor-in-chief of the Swedish paper EXPRESSEN in November 1953. In March 1954 the Vietnamese party Central Committee received a notification from the Soviet party Central Committee to the effect that the Berlin conference of the foreign ministers of the Soviet Union, the United States, Britain and France had decided to call a Geneva conference to discuss the question of restoring peace in Indochina, which would be attended by the Soviet Union, the United States, Britain, France, China and other countries concerned. It was understood by the Soviet side that the "other countries concerned" referred to in the decision meant the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the puppet regime in Saigon, the Kingdom of Laos and the Kingdom of Cambodia. After a serious discussion of the Soviet notification, the Vietnamese party Central Committee and President Ho decided on Vietnamese participation in the Geneva conference together with the Soviet Union and China and sent the delegation headed by Pham Van Dong.

1. Close Cooperation of the Vietnamese, Soviet and Chinese Delegations at the Geneva Conference. The conference was an international struggle between the socialist and the imperialist camps. Its co-chairmanship held by the Soviet Union and Britain was a reflection of the nature of the struggle in organizational form. Throughout the conference Vietnam, the Soviet Union and China were on the same side, fighting shoulder to shoulder and maintaining very close contacts. The strategy, tactics, proposals and counter-measures in the negotiations were all worked out through joint consultations before they were used or put forward by Vietnam, the Soviet Union or China according to a division of labour in contacts with the other camp or at the conference table. The various agreements reached at the conference including those on the demarcation of the regrouping zones for the two sides of Vietnam, the representation of the resistance forces of Laos and Khmer and the regrouping of their troops were all agreed upon by the delegations of Vietnam, the Soviet Union and China unanimously.



Now, Le Duan and company are openly telling lies by asserting that at the conference "China's stand was entirely different from Vietnam's", that "colluding with each other", China and France "reached agreement on the framework of a solution to the Indochina question", and then "pressed Vietnam to accept it". These assertions are very foolish. Were the delegations of Vietnam and the Soviet Union mere puppets to be manipulated by China during the Geneva conference?

2. The question of the Provisional Military Demarcation Line. This was in essence a question of demarcation of regrouping zones for the armies of the two sides. In the beginning the delegations of Vietnam, the Soviet Union and China all thought in terms of these zones as being in a jigsaw pattern. But later they unanimously agreed that it was more advantageous to draw a line between the north and the south so that Vietnam could have a revolutionary base all in one piece. As to where to draw the provisional military demarcation line, the 13th or the 16th parallel had been entertained. During the adjournment of the conference Premier Zhou Enlai and myself went to consult President Ho in Liushou. President Ho agreed to the plan of drawing a demarcation line between the north and the south and estimated that the other side would settle on the 17th parallel at the most. At the last stage of the conference, Pham Van Dong, with the approval of the Vietnamese party Central Committee, held direct negotiations with the French Premier Mendes-France and accepted the 17th parallel as the temporary military demarcation line in exchange for the explicit provision in the agreement of the holding of general elections within two years for the reunification of Vietnam. This was an agreement reached after repeated struggle between the two sides and by no means a result of "China exerting even greater pressure to obtain concessions from Vietnam".

3. The Representation of the Resistance Forces of Laos and Khmer at the Geneva Conference. This was an issue over which the delegations of Vietnam, the Soviet Union and China waged repeated struggles against the other side, but to which the latter never agreed. Finally, in order to enable the conference to go on, the Soviet Union and China suggested that Vietnam consult with the Laotian and Khmer comrades, and after obtaining their agreement the point was no longer pressed. Thus at the conference Vietnam acted as the spokesman of the Lao and Khmer resistance forces. Therefore, the regrouping of the Lao resistance forces in Samneua and Phongsaly provinces and the in-place regrouping of Khmer resistance forces were the final proposals put forward by Vietnam; they were, of course, also agreed on by the Soviet Union and China in advance. However, to describe these solutions as Chinese "plots", as Le Duan and company do in their white book, is in fact a mean distortion designed to sow dissension between China on the one hand and Kampuchea and Laos on the other.

4. The result of the Geneva Conference. The agreements reached at the Geneva conference forced France to recognize the independence, unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, withdraw all its expeditionary army, and secured the liberation of northern Vietnam as a whole and its establishment as an integral state with its own capital and seaports, with its territorial sea and air and sovereignty and with its international status, a state which was to serve as the solid base for the reunification of the country. Was this result of the conference a victory or a failure? In order to answer this question, Le Duan and company had better open their eyes and look over the successive comments and reports concerning the Geneva conference carried in the eight issues of NHAN DAN, organ of the Workers' Party of Vietnam, from July 25 to August 18, 1954.

There were Pham Van Dong's statement at the last meeting of the conference, President Ho's call of July 22, 1954 on the restoration of peace in Indochina, the call of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Vietnam, the call of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly, the circular of the Council of Ministers, the congratulatory messages from fraternal countries and international organizations, etc., which unanimously acclaimed the result of the Geneva conference as a great victory.

But now, Le Duan and company, in order to attain their insidious aim of maligning China, arbitrarily allege that the Geneva conference was a failure, that China's stand at the conference was entirely different from Vietnam's, and that the result of the conference prevented the peoples of the three Indochinese countries from winning complete victory in the war of resistance against France. This is indeed a despicable tactic!

## II. Matters During the Period of Resistance to U.S. Aggression

### A. China's Attitude to the Armed Struggle of the South Vietnamese People

In their white book, Le Duan and company assert that China's purpose in exerting pressures to force Vietnam to accept the policy of "prolonged ambush" was to "prevent the Vietnamese people from stepping up armed struggle in South Vietnam" and "to perpetuate the partition of Vietnam". This is a downright lie.

The fact was that soon after peace was restored in Indochina, the Vietnamese party consulted with both the Soviet and the Chinese parties on its policy in future struggle. The Soviet party then held that North and South Vietnam should coexist peacefully and "realize the reunification of the country by peaceful means on the basis of independence and democracy." The Chinese comrades maintained that, owing to imperialist sabotage, it was definitely impossible to reunite Vietnam by general elections as provided for in the Geneva agreements and it was imperative to get ready for a protracted struggle. The Chinese comrades explained the policy they pursued in the past in enemy-occupied areas as "lying low for a long time, mustering strength, keeping in close touch with the people and waiting for an opportunity". They indicated this was China's experience passed on to the Vietnamese comrades for reference only.

In 1956 Ngo Dinh Diem refused to hold the general elections and frenziedly oppressed the people in South Vietnam. It was suggested inside the Vietnamese party in 1958 that armed struggle be unfolded against Ngo Dinh Diem. The Vietnamese party Central Committee put forward this view on their own initiative to the Central Committee of the Chinese party. The Chinese comrades suggested that Vietnam think over whether it was opportune then to expose its armed forces in South Vietnam and said that they considered it not yet the time.

In 1959 the Ngo Dinh Diem clique promulgated its Decree No 10 and beheaded large numbers of South Vietnamese people with chaffcutters. The South Vietnamese people were driven beyond forbearance and rose up in armed self-defence. The Vietnamese party Central Committee decided promptly to begin the struggle of armed self-defence in South Vietnam, and very good results were achieved. In 1960, after learning more about the new conditions in South Vietnam, the Chinese comrades expressed explicitly to the Vietnamese that they were not as well-informed as the Vietnamese comrades for they had considered the time not ripe for revealing the strength. Now they agreed that the Vietnamese position for armed struggle in the south was correct and that they would fully support it.

A vivid example of such support was China's special supply of over 90,000 rifles and machine-guns to the South Vietnamese people in 1962 for unfolding guerrilla warfare. Later, with the growth of the people's armed struggle in South Vietnam, China increased its aid. It may be said that almost all weapons and other equipment of the South Liberation Army were provided by China except those captured from the enemy. In order to speed up military shipments, China spent an enormous amount of money to open up a transport line to South Vietnam via Kampuchea, build a secret port in Hainan Island, and each year it gave tens of millions of U.S. dollars to South Vietnam for use at its discretion.

Very clearly, China's attitude was not only that of supporting the South Vietnamese people's armed struggle but also that of actively giving them military aid.

#### B. China's Attitude to Vietnam After the U.S. Extended the War to the North

Le Duan and company allege in their white book that, after the U.S. extended the war to the north, China "turned on the green light for the U.S. to directly invade Vietnam" and that China's aid was merely "sticks and carrots". At the same time, they fabricate stories about so-called Chinese obstructions to Soviet aid to Vietnam. But the facts were to the contrary.

1. China's Political and Moral Support. After August 1964, especially after February 1965, U.S. imperialists bombed North Vietnam, extending the war of aggression to the whole of Vietnam. There was immediately a new upsurge in China to assist Vietnam in its resistance against U.S. aggression. Tens of millions of Chinese people held demonstrations in support of Vietnam. The late Chairman Mao Zedong and Premier Zhou Enlai personally attended the mass rally of over one million people in Beijing. China solemnly declared: "The Chinese people will give the South Vietnamese people all necessary material assistance. We are also prepared to send our personnel to fight alongside the South Vietnamese people whenever they deem it necessary." "The 700 million Chinese people provide a powerful backing for the Vietnamese people; the vast expanse of China's territory is their reliable rear area"; "we will not flinch from maximum national sacrifices in giving firm support to the fraternal Vietnamese people in carrying their great struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation through to the end." These firm statements greatly inspired every Vietnamese.

However, in the white book Le Duan and company quote Chairman Mao's saying "we will not attack unless we are attacked" in an attempt to slander China as "turning on the green light for the U.S. to directly invade Vietnam". As a matter of fact, the principle that "we will not attack unless we are attacked; if we are attacked we will certainly counter-attack" was laid down by Chairman Mao early in Yanan when Chiang Kai-shek troops attempted to attack the liberated area. Here I wish to quote from the Chinese Government's statement of February 9, 1965 that "aggression by the United States against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam means aggression against China". This statement shows that China was consistent in giving firm support to Vietnam in its war against U.S. aggression.

2. China's Assistance in Manpower and Materials. Le Duan and company assert in the white book that China provided Vietnam only "with light weapons, ammunition and logistic supplies; moreover, Chinese aid "is but a political means for realizing their expansionist policy".



But in fact, during the period of resistance against U. S. aggression as well as the period of resistance to France, China not only gave Vietnam the most powerful political and moral support but also granted Vietnam unconditional and enormous manpower and material assistance which exceeded that from any other country in the world.

At the request of President Ho and in accordance with the agreement between the two governments, beginning from October 1965 China's air defence forces, engineers, railway builders, logistics personnel etc. were sent to work in North Vietnam up to over 300,000. The Chinese comrades downed many enemy aircraft, built over a thousand kilometres of transportation lines to support the front and ensured smooth transport. Thousands of Chinese soldiers gave their lives on Vietnamese soil. After fulfilling the task, all these forces had withdrawn to China by July 1970. In regard to such open and aboveboard action, Le Duan and company go to the length of alleging in the white book: "Their main task was to conduct investigations in various fields to infiltrate into areas inhabited by ethnic minorities, and to try to propagate their cultural revolution." What shocking nonsense!

From 1950 to 1978 the worth of Chinese aid materials to Vietnam exceeded 20 billion U. S. dollars, ranking first among the aid-giving countries. They included light and heavy weapons, ammunition and other military supplies enough to equip over 2 million ground, naval and air forces, hundreds of manufacturing units and repair factories, over 300 million metres of cloth, more than 30 thousand trucks, etc. China helped Vietnam build hundreds of kilometres of railway, supplying all the rails, locomotives and carriages. When Vietnam had bad harvests, China supplied over five million tons of food grain. China tried its best to supply Vietnam with about 2 million tons of gasoline when it became just self-sufficient in oil with the opening of the Daqing oil field. At the same time, China gave Vietnam pipes of a total length of more than 3,000 kilometres so that Vietnam might lay a pipeline for conveying Chinese oil to South Vietnam. China's assistance played an important role in ensuring the supply of articles of daily use for the Vietnamese people during the war years. Especially, China gave Vietnam hundreds of millions of U. S. dollars in foreign exchange for use at its discretion when the Chinese themselves badly needed foreign currency with which to build up their country. In the past, Le Duan himself expressed thanks to the Chinese leaders, saying: "But for your warm-hearted assistance, we would have had to spare another two or three million lives to win the victory." While in the current white book they have altered some words so that it reads "if you give us warm-hearted assistance, we shall be able to spare two or three million lives." What shameless distortion!

3. China's Assistance in Transporting Soviet Aid Materials to Vietnam. Le Duan and company allege in the white book that China wanted "Vietnam to refuse all aid from the Soviet Union", that "they created tremendous difficulties for the transportation of aid supplies from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries via China", etc. I know clearly that far from asking Vietnam to refuse Soviet aid materials, China regularly helped transport such materials, and, when it was military material, free of charge.

As some Western press agencies spread the story that China was creating difficulties for the transit of materials, the Vietnamese Government on June 19, 1966 authorized the Vietnamese news agency to issue a statement saying that "the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam have affirmed on many occasions that the aid materials from the Soviet Union and other East European fraternal countries have all been transported through China according to plan with the full help of China," and criticizing the rumor in this regard spread by the Western news agencies as "total fabrications designed for the ugly purpose of sowing discord." The facts were clear, yet Le Duan and company purposely evade them, pretending to be wholly ignorant about them.!

4. The Issue of the Soviet Demand To Establish an Air Corridor and Build Airfields in China. The white book of Le Duan and company attacks China for rejecting the Soviet proposal "to establish an air corridor over China and build airfields in China". What are the facts? In 1965 the Soviet Union asked China to permit its establishment of an air corridor over China and assignment of the Kunming airport for the special use of the Soviet Union on the pretext of the need of aiding Vietnam with twelve MIG-21 aircraft. This was obviously a demand encroaching upon China's sovereignty. Therefore, Premier Zhou Enlai went in person to Hanoi to consult with the Central Committee of the Vietnamese party. After understanding was reached, China rejected the Soviet Union's demand. This was only natural as no country would forgo its sovereignty and let a foreign country do things of this kind.

#### C. China's Attitude to the Vietnam-U.S. Paris Talks and the Liberation of South Vietnam

Le Duan and company allege in the white book that China "opposed Vietnam's decision to negotiate with the United States", but itself was "negotiating with the United States behind Vietnam's back", and "prevented the Vietnamese people from completely liberating South Vietnam", etc. This is sheer nonsense.

1. The Vietnam-U.S. Talks in Paris. At the time when U.S. imperialists bombed North Vietnam in an attempt to force the South Vietnamese people to stop their fight, Le Duan and some others already entertained the idea of asking the Soviet Union to be the mediator, so as to negotiate a settlement with the United States. However, fearing that President Ho might not give his consent, they talked in a round-about way and said that talks with the U.S. would be a borrowing of the Chinese experience of "talk, talk, fight, fight". President Ho answered that "if this is the case, I shall hear what you have to say. How can the problems which are not settled in the battlefield be settled at the negotiation table? We should give first place to fight and, at the same time, to express our willingness to negotiate. But we should discuss the matter with the Chinese comrades carefully."

In autumn 1966 Comrade Nguyen Chi Thanh went to China upon President Ho's instructions to discuss the question of launching an offensive in the military, political and diplomatic fields and explain the idea of fighting cum negotiations. During the talks, Premier Zhou Enlai briefed him on China's experience in conducting negotiations cum fighting but said that victory could be won at the conference table only when victory is striven for and won on the battlefield.

At that time, the Vietnamese and Chinese parties maintained a very close relationship, seeking prior consultations on all major issues and informing each other on all important decisions.

However, after President Johnson of the United States expressed willingness to negotiate with Vietnam on March 31, 1968, the Vietnamese Government announced on April 3 that it was prepared to send a delegation at any time to hold negotiations with the United States. This was done without prior exchange of views with China or giving the latter information. At that time President Ho and myself were on a rest cure in Beijing. When Premier Zhou Enlai went to ask President Ho, the latter knew nothing about it either! China thought that there might be some scheming behind this unusual move taken by Le Duan and company behind China's back. Therefore, during the early period of the negotiations, China refrained from dispatching any correspondents to cover them in Paris. This was a sign of dissatisfaction, which was quite understandable.

But having learned of the developments at the Paris talks for some time, Chairman Mao said to Pham Van Dong: "I support your policy. I am in favour of fighting *cum* negotiations." After that China openly expressed its support for the Vietnamese conducting negotiations in Paris.

The negotiations started in early 1968, but they were on and off, until 1973 when changes had taken place on the Vietnamese battlefield and inside the United States, and the Paris agreement was reached, providing for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from Vietnam. They took five years. Facts proved that the assessment and proposition of President Ho and the Chinese comrades were correct.

2. Nixon's Visit to China. This took place while the Paris negotiations were going on. Taking advantage of this opportunity, Le Duan alleged that China broke faith with Vietnam. But actually Nixon's visit to China precipitated the restoration of China's seat in the United Nations and the compulsory U.S. recognition of Taiwan as a part of Chinese territory. Nixon's trip to China was made at the request of the U.S. The fact that the president of a big power like the United States of America, which had refused to recognize China and been hostile to it for more than twenty years, should finally beg for permission to visit China was in itself a diplomatic victory for China. What is more, after Kissinger's trip to Beijing to make preparations for Nixon's visit, Premier Zhou Enlai personally went to Hanoi personally to inform Vietnam that during the talks with Nixon, China made it clear to him that "in order to normalize the relations between China and the United States and to ease tension in the Far East, first and foremost, the Vietnam and Indochina problems must be settled. We do not demand that the Taiwan problem be settled first. Taiwan is for a later stage." The Chinese political attitude was so open and above-board, China won great victory for itself; at the same time it continued to aid Vietnam, even more abundantly than before. Was there anything harmful in it to Vietnam? Things are quite obvious, but Le Duan and company willfully says in the white book that "Beijing at heart wants to make use of [the] Vietnam question for the settlement of [the] Taiwan issue first." This is malicious falsehood.

3. China's Support for the Complete Liberation of South Vietnam. In the white book, Le Duan and company concocts the charge that China "prevents the Vietnamese people from completely liberating South Vietnam." To support this malicious charge, they quoted Chairman Mao, who said that the revolution in South Vietnam should be "carried out in two steps. If you combine them into one, the United States won't just look on. The problem is that the Nguyen Van Thieu administration still has tens of thousands of troops." Le Duan and company stop the quote here.



But actually Chairman Mao went on to make a very important statement: "The problem of these troops can only be solved by war." It is quite clear that the first step was forcing the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from the South; and the second step, using the means of war to overthrow the puppet Nguyen Van Thieu clique and liberate the South.

The white book purports to quote some remarks by Premier Zhou Enlai, and the quote also stops before the meaning is clearly expressed. I don't know how Le Duan and company have mutilated the statement. But in May 1973 when I went to Beijing to have a health check, I personally heard Premier Zhou Enlai tell his view about the liberation of South Vietnam and reported it to the Political Bureau of the Vietnamese party Central Committee on my return to Hanoi. Premier Zhou's view was as follows: We held peace talks with Chiang Kai-shek after the Japanese surrender in 1945. In the first year, Chairman Mao went to Chongqing personally for the talks. And in the second year, the political consultative conference was convened, and an armistice mediation group was set up. It was not until mid-1947 that the Chinese People's Liberation Army began its counter offensive and wiped out the Chiang Kai-shek clique without a halt. Vietnam, too, should win a spell of time to get prepared and, when it begins to fight, should eliminate the Nguyen Van Thieu administration without a halt. For after a period of armistice, it would be difficult for the United States to barge in."

Most clearly, the Chinese leading comrades not only supported the liberation of South Vietnam but also suggested that the task could be fulfilled only by toppling the puppet clique with armed force. Such was the fact. How could it be distorted even if Le Duan and company should concoct falsehoods?

### III. Matters During the Period After the Nation-Wide Liberation of Vietnam

After the nation-wide liberation of Vietnam, Le Duan and company frenziedly opposed China and completely destroyed the friendly relations between China and Vietnam. However, they have fabricated a whole series of lies and shifted the responsibility entirely onto China. In order to enable everybody to see the true colours of Le Duan and company, I consider it necessary to explain the following main questions:

#### A. The Question of Kampuchea

In their white book, Le Duan and company say that China is attempting to turn Kampuchea into "a new type of dependency" of China, and make it "a spring-board for expansion to Indochina and Southeast Asia." As the whole world knows, it is no other than Le Duan and company themselves who have turned Kampuchea into a new dependency.

They wanted long ago to control Kampuchea but did not succeed. Consequently, they created trouble on the Vietnamese-Kampuchean border, found excuses and openly dispatched more than a hundred thousand troops to occupy Kampuchea. They knocked together a puppet regime as the tool for a prolonged occupation of Kampuchea. Recently, Le Duan and company have sent in reinforcements, launched another dry season offensive and committed more crimes against the Kampuchean people. They have also stationed troops on the Kampuchea-Thailand border, posing a threat to the security of Thailand; they constantly intimidate the ASEAN countries which support Thailand and condemn Vietnam. While occupying Kampuchea themselves, Le Duan and company hurled slanders on China. This is the trick of thief crying "stop thief."

## B. The Question of the Chinese in Vietnam

Regarding this question, it has been clearly provided in the agreement of 1955 between the two parties that the work among the Chinese residents in North Vietnam should be placed under the leadership of the Vietnamese side. They would be encouraged gradually to adopt Vietnamese nationality in accordance with the principle of voluntariness; as to the question of the Chinese residents in South Vietnam, it would be settled through consultations by the two sides after the liberation of South Vietnam. After South Vietnam was liberated, however, Le Duan and company, disregarding the agreement between the two parties, openly declared that there was no such problem as Chinese residents in Vietnam, but only that of Vietnamese of Chinese origin. It seems then as if the Chinese in Vietnam were treated as Vietnamese citizens with the same rights as well as duties as all the other Vietnamese. But actually the purpose of Le Duan and company in saying so is nothing but to place the Chinese entirely under their fascist rule.

Le Duan and company claim to be Marxists, yet they have no class viewpoint at all. They assert that all the Vietnamese of Chinese origin are "China's fifth column". Although they know perfectly well that 90 per cent of them are working people, some fought shoulder to shoulder with the Vietnamese people in the struggle against imperialism and feudalism, some joined the Vietnamese army and party, and some were imprisoned together with Vietnamese revolutionaries. Why did Le Duan and company make such an assertion and act as they did? Because their starting point is not the interest of the revolution but narrow nationalism and racial discrimination.

The policy of Le Duan and company towards the Chinese in Vietnam is to expel as many of them as possible. In the north, they have already expelled to China more than 200,000 of them; in the south, they have extorted gold and U.S. dollars from well-to-do Chinese and then let them leave by boat and become "refugees". Some of these refugees died of hunger, thirst or in storms, others drifted to strange lands, creating the biggest human tragedy of our time. This is already known to the whole world. The millions of Chinese staying in Vietnam suffered a great deal from discrimination and persecution and were forced to desert their homes, leave the places where they used to live and go to "new economic zones," where they are left neglected and helpless. These people are dying in misery and of hunger, cold and disease. This may be termed a means of killing without shedding blood, "a policy of genocide" which they often like to impute to the Kampuchean leaders whom they have overthrown with more than a hundred thousand troops. Former Ngo Dinh Diem tried to compel the Chinese to adopt Vietnamese nationality and to serve in his army. However, they were allowed then to enjoy certain rights. Now Le Duan and company regard all the Vietnamese of Chinese origin as enemies and subject them to maltreatment, oppression, exploitation and killing. This is an extremely vicious policy more ruthless than that of Ngo Dinh Diem and company and that of the Hitlerites towards the Jews.

This is the truth about the question of the Chinese in Vietnam. Le Duan and company cannot put the blame on China or cover up facts recorded in blood by lies written in ink. They will surely be condemned and spurned by all people in the world who have a conscience and uphold justice.

## C. The Question of China's Cutting Off Aid

In their white book, Le Duan and company censure China for cutting off aid, withdrawing specialists, and causing many difficulties to Vietnam's economy. Everybody knows that, after the nationwide liberation of Vietnam, China continued to give economic aid to Vietnam. China was forced to cut off aid and recall its specialists only after Le Duan and company had wantonly opposed China, wilfully persecuted, ostracized and expelled Chinese, and carried out military provocations on the border. This was an inevitable outcome of their pursuance of the anti-China political line. One may ask, is there any country in the world which will continue its aid to another country while its compatriots in the recipient country are subjected to ill-treatment and bullying and its cadres working there are being looked down upon and abused? As to the present economic difficulties in Vietnam, rather than the withholding of aid by China, it was caused by their dispatching more than a hundred thousand troops to control Laos and occupy Kampuchea, by their mobilizing millions of people from their work and labour posts to prepare for a war against China, by their mistakes in line and policy in guiding the economic and government work, and particularly by their callous indifference to the well-being of the people, and first of all the working people.

## D. The Sino-Vietnamese Boundary Question

It often happens that people living on both sides of the Sino-Vietnamese border belong to the same nationality. With common languages and customs, they keep very close contact with one another, especially so on anniversaries of the death of their dear ones, on festivals and on wedding days. Some families living on different sides of the border are related by marriage. And sometimes those living on one side would go to the other side with their farm cattle to open up wasteland and grow or reap crops, coming and going as a normal practice. During the years of revolutionary struggle they also acted in close coordination. For example, the Guangdong-Guangxi column led by the Chinese Communist Party, having suffered from enemy encirclement and suppression in 1947, moved to Vietnam and helped Vietnam with military training; the CPC Yunnan-Guangxi column, subject to enemy encirclement and suppression in 1948, moved into Ha Giang Province in Vietnam and worked for a time with Vietnamese army men and civilians. On the other hand, when Vietnamese revolutionary cadres came to China to escape enemy execution, they were also given warm assistance by the Chinese people. Sometimes they set up their office in China, published books and newspapers and sent them back to Vietnam. Forty-odd cadres from Cao Bang came to China in 1940, who were received by President Ho and attended a training class at Nanguang within Chinese territory. It may be said that nearly all the veteran cadres from Cao Bang and Lang Son at one time or another found shelter in China while in difficulty and got themselves ready for further revolutionary activities upon their return home. After China's liberation in 1949, and the victory in the border campaign in 1950, in particular, China became a big rear area for Vietnam and the Sino-Vietnamese boundary became wholly one of peace and friendship. Contacts between inhabitants on the two sides of the border became closer. Chinese border provinces helped Vietnamese border provinces to build a number of local enterprises, roads and bridges so that communications between these places became most convenient.



Since the passing of President Ho, however, Le Duan and company, acting on the anti-China designs of a foreign power, have intensified their efforts to undermine peace and friendship along the border. To realize their intent, they bypassed local party committees and government organs and gave exclusive control of all the border areas to the public security departments.

The measures to control the border adopted by the public security departments are to purify the border areas and divide the nationalities there; to squeeze out or persecute those cadres who differ with them on border questions; and to carry out provocations and create tensions along the border.

First, Purification of the Border Areas and Division of the Nationalities There. This is a most vicious measure. They forced those frontier inhabitants who had relatives in China or suspected of having relations with China to move away from the border areas. In some places whole villages were forced to leave. As to those residents of Han and other nationalities in the mountainous regions, they made them concentrate, on the pretext of helping them to settle down, in the plains, which they could control more easily. They closely linked the purification of the border areas with the division of the nationalities living there. They classified those nationalities and distinguished which of them were pro-China or of Chinese blood. They made the same distinction within the nationalities, so that they could give different treatment and make people control and spy on one another. Thus, those trusted by the public security departments would bully and frame up others in collusion with these departments. The contradictions among the people and nationalities have worsened to such an extent that they sometimes even led to mutual looting, arson and killing.

Second, Squeezing Out or Persecution of Those Cadres Who Differed With the Security Departments on Border Questions. This is a measure which they adopt universally in pushing the purification of the border. Hundreds upon hundreds of cadres were expelled by them from leading party and administrative organs. Some of them were isolated, some were forced to retire, some were framed up and put on trial, and still others were murdered by them. They sent those opposed to China to replace the sacked cadres. These are bad characters and some of them were once lackeys of the French and Japanese aggressors or served as guides to enemy troops against the revolution. Where these people are in power, there are shameless flatterers, factionalism, corruption and degeneration, bribery, and bullying and exploitation of the people. The people in the border areas are living in anger, a life full of worry and terror.

Third, Provocations and Creation of Tension Along the Border. In appearance tension along the border seems to have been caused by both sides, for, once clashes occurred, either this or that side could become irritable instead of keeping cool. However, if we take a comprehensive view and look into the essence of the matter, it will become quite clear that in 1973-74 Le Duan and company already began their premeditated and planned actions. Especially since they adopted the anti-China resolutions on July 1978, they have stepped up their provocations everywhere and on a larger scale. At the same time, they conducted large-scale propaganda with a view to diverting the attention of the Vietnamese people and the people of the world, who are watching their actions of injustice in Vietnam and their threat to the security of the Southeast Asian countries.

So long as Le Duan and company do not change their anti-China policy, they will not cease their provocations along the Vietnam-China border to create tension. This is a correct conclusion conforming to the essence of the facts.

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Vietnam and China are neighbouring countries with very close ties in geography, history, economy and culture. In the past, when China was under feudal rule, certain emperors invaded Vietnam. Vietnam made firm resistance and won victory. But once victory was won, it acted flexibly and adopted a policy of good neighbourliness so as to improve the people's well-being and safeguard the country's independence. China's feudal system was indeed bad to the Vietnamese people, but it was also bad for the Chinese people. So the Chinese people overthrew the feudal system and restored friendship and peace with the Vietnamese people.

The two peoples had fought shoulder to shoulder for several decades against the common enemy. President Ho assessed this friendship in a poem: "Profound is the Friendship Between Vietnam and China, Who Are Both Comrades and Brothers".

Now Le Duan and company, with ulterior motives, impute the crimes of the feudal system to the Chinese Communist Party and Chinese people. They have fabricated many lies to slander China as thrice in thirty years "betraying the Vietnamese people" and denigrating the most beautiful chapters in the history of militant friendship between the two nations. Such an action of theirs runs counter to the interest of the Vietnamese people and President Ho's line of international solidarity and good neighbourliness.

One cannot but wonder: Why Le Duan is so hostile toward China? Why did he turn right into wrong and white into black? The answer could only be that Le Duan is not honest and decent. He is a political swindler who has departed from the revolutionary road, one who actively serves the global strategic interests of the international reactionary anti-China forces. In doing so Le Duan and company have tied the Vietnamese people on the war machine of their creation and plunged the Vietnamese people into unprecedented privation, poverty and suffocation, depriving them of democratic freedom. At the same time they have reduced Vietnam to dependency on and total subordination to a foreign country economically, politically, militarily and diplomatically. In short, they have brought disaster to the Vietnamese people and our fatherland!

All Vietnamese people should discern the facts, get united and strive to overthrow the fascist rule of Le Duan and company and restore the good militant friendship which used to exist between the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples.

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DEFENSE MINISTRY FETES YUGOSLAV VETERANS

OW201843 Beijing XINHUA in English 1833 GMT 20 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 20 (XINHUA)--The Ministry of National Defence gave a banquet here this evening in honour of a delegation from the Federation of Yugoslav Veterans of the People's Liberation War.

The delegation led by Tone Turnher, secretary general of the federation, arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the Ministry of National Defence.

Since its founding in 1947, the federation has won wide respect for its active role in consolidating and safeguarding national independence and sovereignty, strengthening the unity of the various nationalities and educating the younger generation in revolutionary traditions.

Among those present at the banquet were Zhu Yunqian, deputy director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Sun Yi, vice-president of the P.L.A. Armymen's Association, and leading members of the P.L.A. Beijing units and Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of National Defence.

They chatted cordially with members of the delegation and Yugoslav Ambassador to China Mirko Ostojic, hailing the profound friendship between the parties, peoples and armies of China and Yugoslavia.

Zhu Yunqian and Tone Turnher toasted the evergrowing contacts and friendship between the two armies, especially between their veterans.

JI PENGFEI VISITS ROMANIAN PHOTO EXHIBIT IN BEIJING

OW241752 Beijing XINHUA in English 1614 GMT 24 Nov 79 OW

[Excerpts] Beijing, November 24 (XINHUA)--More than 4,000 people have already visited the Romanian photo exhibition now being held here to mark the holding of the 12th National Congress of the Romanian Communist Party.

The opening ceremony on November 19 was attended by 400 people, including Ji Pengfei, member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and vice premier, leading members of the Propaganda Department and the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, the Foreign Ministry, the Ministry of Culture, and the State Administrative Bureau of Museums and Archaeological Data.

Also present were Panait Lefter, Romanian charge d'affaires ad interim, other members of the embassy, and Romanian residents in Beijing.

The exhibition will remain open in Beijing for one month after which it will move to Guangzhou.



## REPORTAGE ON ROMANIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

## RENMIN RIBAO Report

HK231316 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Nov 79 p 5 HK

[Report by reporters Zhang Qihua and Li Ninglai: "Comrade Ceausescu Makes Report at 12th Congress of Romanian Party Congress"]

[Text] The 12th National Congress of the Romanian Communist Party (RPC) opened ceremoniously in Bucharest today.

When General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu and other members of the presidium mounted the rostrum at 0900, all the 2,600-odd delegates from different parts of the country rose and gave them a prolonged applause. About half of the delegates were chosen from among the workers and members of cooperatives; the rest were representatives of intellectuals, army units and government cadres. One hundred and fifty-four delegations from different countries, including a delegation of the CCP headed by NPC Vice Chairman and Political Bureau member Ulanhu attended the opening ceremony.

On behalf of the party Central Committee, Comrade Ceausescu made a 4-hour report on the work of the RCP since the 11th national congress and on the future tasks of the party. In his report, Comrade Ceausescu summed up the achievements of the 1976-1980 5-year plan and discussed the new tasks of economic and social development for the next 5-year period. Comrade Ceausescu also gave instructions on the development of science and technology and energy resources. He pointed out: The documents discussed and about to be adopted by this national congress are of extremely great significance to the realization of the program set by the previous national congress, that is, to build a society which is developed in every way and march toward communism.

From the previous national congresses, people may clearly see that the RCP Central Committee has always paid close attention to economic development and to improving the people's material life. The party congresses and the documents adopted at the previous congresses all embodied the interests of the party and the masses. Several days ago, a leading cadre from Dimbovita told our reporters: After seriously discussing the documents about to be adopted by the 12th national congress, party members and masses throughout the country all expressed their warm support. At the same time, the county party committee had mapped out local plans along the line of the national plan and had them published in the newspapers for discussion by the party members and masses. The enthusiasm shown by the people throughout the country for the prospects of their motherland and the new tasks of their respective counties, townships, villages and enterprises shows the close relationship between the party and the people.

Another task of the present congress is to elect a new party Central Committee. On the eve of the national congress, the local party congresses all adopted their own resolutions, proposing that the 12th national congress reelect Comrade Ceausescu as the party's general secretary. Everyone highly praised the outstanding contributions made by Comrade Ceausescu in defending national independence and state sovereignty and building socialism. According to statistics, Comrade Ceausescu inspected 198 cities and towns in the country and visited more than 500 industrial and mining enterprises, agricultural cooperatives, schools, scientific research institutes and mass organizations since the 11th national congress in 1974.

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The present congress will also discuss long-term plans up to the year 2,000 and amend the constitution of the RCP.

In today's editorial, SCINTEIA said: The 12th National Congress of the RCP is a milestone in the history of Romania. The task set by the 12th national congress is to forge ahead along the road charted by the party program and mobilize the whole party and the people throughout the country to strive for the early realization of a bright future.

Ceausescu Receives Ulanhu

OW211720 Beijing XINHUA in English 1642 GMT 21 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Bucharest, November 21 (XINHUA)--Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, stated today that he will make effort to develop vigorously the friendly, cooperative relations between the two parties of Romania and China, and between the two nations and two peoples. He made this statement when receiving the delegation of the Chinese Communist Party headed by Ulanhu.

Ceausescu thanked the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party for dispatching the delegation to the 12th National Congress of the Romanian Communist Party. He extended warm welcome to the Chinese delegation.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Ulanhu extended warm greetings on the convocation of the 12th National Congress of the Romanian Communist Party. He spoke highly of the great successes the Romanian people have won in their socialist construction and in upholding national independence and state sovereignty under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party led by Ceausescu since the party's 11th national congress. He also expressed the belief that with the magnificent plan put forth at the 12th National Congress of the Romanian Communist Party, Romania will surely enjoy greater prosperity and make a greater contribution internationally.

Present on the occasion were Paul Niculescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the R.C.P. Central Committee and deputy prime minister of the Romanian Government, Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, and secretary of the secretariat, of the R.C.P. Central Committee, and other high-ranking officials.

CCP, KWP, LCY Delegations

OW211550 Beijing XINHUA in English 1515 GMT 21 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Bucharest, November 21 (XINHUA)--The Chinese Communist Party delegation to the 12th National Congress of Romanian Communist Party, led by Ulanhu called of the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea led by Pak Song-chul on November 18.

The Chinese delegation also met with the delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia headed by D. Dragosavac on November 20.

The two meetings proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

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Ulanhu Addresses Rally

OW231312 Beijing XINHUA in English 1231 GMT 23 Nov 79 OW

[Excerpts] Bucharest, November 22 (XINHUA)--A delegation of the Communist Party of China was accorded a rousing welcome at a mass rally held in the Bucharest machine tool and position lathe plant here today.

Members of the Chinese delegation led by Ulanhu attended the rally in the company of Ioan Avram, member of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and minister of machine building, and Florea Dumitrescu, Romanian ambassador to China.

Ion Dragu, secretary of the party committee at the plant, and Ulanhu spoke at the rally.

In his speech, Dragu said that all the workers and staff members of his plant were immensely glad that the Communist Party of China had sent its envoy to the 12th National Congress of the Romanian Communist Party.

Dragu pointed out that at their two meetings last year, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Hua Guofeng made contributions of decisive importance to the strengthening of the traditional relations of friendship between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of Romania and China.

In reply, Ulanhu said that in attending the 12th national congress of the Romanian party, the Chinese delegation further realized that the industrious and courageous Romanian people had won resounding successes in the fulfillment of the 1976-1980 national plan for social and economic development and in the cause of socialist construction. With the swift development of industrial and agricultural production in Romania, the standard of the Romanian people's material and cultural life would rise steadily. The 12th national congress of the Romanian party had worked out new grand and militant targets for the country's socialist construction while assigning the Romanian working class with fresh and more glorious but arduous tasks.

He pointed out that there exist very close relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties of China and Romania. "Last year," he continued, "the exchange of visits between the supreme leaders of our two countries Comrade Hua Guofeng and Comrade Ceausescu has brought the revolutionary friendship and the relations of mutual assistance and cooperation in all fields to a new stage of development. The sending of a delegation by our party to attend your 12th national party congress has vividly demonstrated once again the relations of friendship between the two parties and two countries of China and Romania. Please rest assured that the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people will, as always, unite with the Romanian Communist Party and the Romanian people, support each other and march forward hand in hand in socialist construction and in the common cause of defending world peace."

The Bucharest machine tool and position lathe plant, known as an advanced production unit in the machine-building industry, is one of the biggest machine tool plant in the country. Its products are exported to 25 countries. So far, it has exported more than 25 machine tools to China.



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### Congress Closes

OW232259 Beijing XINHUA in English 2235 GMT 23 Nov 79 OW

[Excerpt] Bucharest, November 23 (XINHUA)--The five-day 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of Romania closed here this afternoon.

The congress, at its noon session today, elected the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee and the central leading organs of the party. The results of the elections were announced at the closing meeting. When the result of the unanimous election of Nicolae Ceausescu to continue to be the general secretary of the party, thunderous applause and prolonged cheers burst out at the meeting hall.

### Hua Guofeng Greets Ceausescu

OW240154 Beijing XINHUA in English 0143 GMT 24 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 24 (XINHUA)--Hua Guofeng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, most warmly congratulated Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, on his re-election as general secretary of the Romanian party in a message he sent to him yesterday. The message reads: On the occasion of the triumphant conclusion of the 12th National Congress of the Romanian Communist Party and your re-election as general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, I extend, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and in my own name, warmest greetings and fraternal and wholehearted regards to the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and to you.

We wish the industrious and courageous Romanian people under the leadership of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party headed by you fresh and ever greater achievements in the accomplishment of all fighting tasks set forth by the 12th National Congress of the Romanian Communist Party and in the struggle in defence of national independence and state sovereignty. We heartily wish you, respected Comrade Ceausescu, good health and remarkable vigour so that you will successfully fulfil the lofty mission entrusted to you by the party and people.

### Ulanhu Attends Bucharest Reception

OW241746 Beijing XINHUA in English 1632 GMT 24 Nov 79 OW

[Excerpt] Bucharest, November 24 (XINHUA)--A grand reception was held by the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee at the sports and cultural palace here yesterday evening in celebration of the triumphant closing of its 12th national congress.

General Secretary N. Ceausescu and other newly-elected leading members of the party Central Committee as well as the delegates and observers to the congress attended the reception.

Also present were the delegations of political parties and organizations from foreign countries, including the delegation of the Chinese Communist Party headed by Ulanhu, as well as diplomatic envoys of various countries to Romania.

REPORTS ON IRAN, HOSTAGE SITUATION

KDP Declares Cease-Fire

OW261952 Beijing XINHUA in English 1921 GMT 26 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Tehran, November 26 (XINHUA)--The Kurdish Democratic Party (KDP) has announced a cease-fire while negotiations between the Iranian Government goodwill mission and the leaders of the Kurds will continue.

An announcement to this effect, published in the newspapers here today, was made by the Central Committee of the KDP. As talks with the government mission would be resumed soon, the KDP said, it would observe a complete cease-fire for a period of 20 days starting yesterday.

The KDP also urged the government to withdraw all non-Kurdish revolutionary guards from the Kurdish regions over a period of 15 days. If the government responded with the request for pulling out revolutionary guards, the KDP would extend the cease-fire in the Kurdistan areas.

The announcement said that the Iranian revolution is today faced with imperialist and Zionist conspiracies, and the Kurdish people declared their full solidarity with the Iranian nation as a whole.

Bani Sadr Discusses Hostages

OW261932 Beijing XINHUA in English 1843 GMT 26 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 26 (XINHUA)--If the U.S. Government issues an official statement condemning the former shah, Iran will be willing to discuss the question of the release of the hostages held in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, said Acting Iranian Foreign Minister Bani Sadr in an interview with a French radio yesterday, according to Western news agencies.

Asked what Iran's attitude would be if the United States officially condemned the shah without extraditing him, he said: "Then the situation becomes clear. We could quickly find a solution to the crisis. We will be ready to open talks."

"I'm already of the opinion that they (the hostages) must be released. From the first day I was of the opinion that they must be released," he added.

He said that he disapproved of the action of students. He disclosed that he sometimes was in disagreement with Khomeyni on government policies.

He said that he considered there was no need to take hostages to tell the United States to change their policy towards Iran. "That is my opinion, but not that of the students. I hope we'll agree one day on this subject," he added.

On the same day, American Congressman George Hansen now visiting Tehran was allowed to meet the American hostages and Iranian students.

Several hours after the meeting, tens of thousands of Iranians demonstrated around the U.S. Embassy in Tehran shouting anti-U.S. slogans. A student leader told REUTER by telephone from the embassy: "We want the extradition of the shah and the return of the properties he moved abroad. Until we get the shah there will be no negotiations and no compromise."

#### Iran Not To Pay Debts

OW241756 Beijing XINHUA in English 1644 GMT 24 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Tehran, November 24 (XINHUA)--Acting Iranian Foreign Minister Abolhasan Bani Sadr said here yesterday that Iran will not pay the 15 billion U.S. dollars owed to foreign banks by Iranian banks, which have been nationalized recently, according to press reports here today.

Bani Sadr made the announcement at a Moslem public prayer marking the Islamic sabbath. He indicated that the Iranian Central Bank did not know, until quite recently, that the country owed that huge amount of debts to foreign creditors, mostly Western banks and banking consortia.

In any case, he said, the money had been looted and misappropriated by the ousted shah's officials and not been used by the nation.

#### Paper Warns Against USSR

OW212159 Beijing XINHUA in English 2144 GMT 21 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Tehran, November 21 (XINHUA)--Iran's evening newspaper KEYHAN in an editorial today warned the people of Iran not to depend on the Soviet Union.

The editorial said that "in some circles and newspapers in Iran there is an argument about the Soviet Union's military protection of Iran in case of America's military interference for the rescue of the hostages."

"The argument is nothing but inviting the so-called anti-imperialist power to join the ranks of Iran's struggle," the editorial said. It added: "These improper propaganda and appreciation of Soviet military intervention as a protection of Iran's revolution, by whatever groups, parties or political societies, will prove to be a great mistake" which will benefit the superpowers.

The editorial warned the Iranian people not to rely in the Soviet weapons lest they "find their back empty with a gambling and political deal between the two superpowers."



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L.A., CARIBBEAN GOVERNMENTS CALL FOR HOSTAGES RELEASE

OW231700 Beijing XINHUA in English 1634 GMT 23 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 23 (XINHUA)--A number of Latin American governments have reportedly expressed concern over the incident of the U.S. Embassy in Iran being occupied. They called on the Iranian Government to release the U.S. hostages.

In a letter to supervisor of the Iranian Foreign Ministry Abolhassan Bani Sadr, Ecuadorian Minister of External Relations Alfredo Paraja pointed out that "the Ecuadorian Government is deeply concerned about the incident in Tehran". He asked the Iranian Government "to release the U.S. hostages as soon as possible".

A spokesman of the Chilean Foreign Ministry declared that his government is concerned over the present situation in Iran, and hoped that hostages in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran will be released peacefully.

The Jamaican Government asked the Iranian authorities to ensure that an end is put to the occupation of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and the holding of hostages there. Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley said in a statement: "Jamaica stands ready to help in whatever way it can to achieve a satisfactory resolution."

The Guyana Ministry of Information expressed in a communique its serious concern over the incident. It said that it was disturbed by the implications of the recent developments in Iran for the security of diplomatic and consular personnel the world over. It hoped that this problem will be solved quickly.

EL SALVADOR, CHILE ON ROLE OF OAS IN IRANIAN CRISIS

OW261912 Beijing XINHUA in English 1644 GMT 26 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 26 (XINHUA--Salvadoran Foreign Minister Hector Dada said yesterday that the Salvadoran Government was concerned about the fate of the hostages detained in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, according to Western news agencies.

A proper settlement to the problem should be sought through legal channels, he added. Dada also expressed his agreement to the demand that the Organization of American States (OAS) should make known its position on the event.

A communique issued by the Chilean Foreign Ministry on November 23 says that the Chilean Government has sent a message to the president of the permanent council of the OAS showing concern over "the serious incident in Iran which has affected a member state of the OAS". The communique also reveals that the council will hold a special meeting to discuss the matter today.

REPORT ON RECENT BELIZE ELECTIONS

OW231934 Beijing XINHUA in English 1917 GMT 23 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 23 (XINHUA)--Belize, Britain's colony in Central America facing the Caribbean Sea, held its parliamentary elections on November 21 with the returns in favour of the ruling People's United Party, which stands firmly for independence, according to a report from Belmopan.

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It is officially announced that the People's United Party, which has been in office since 1964, has won in 12 out of the 17 divisions. Leader of the opposition United Democratic Party Dean Lindo lost his seat in the House of Representatives, which is composed of 18 seats and is elected every five years.

The ruling People's United Party headed by George Price calls for independence for Belize "as soon as possible" if the colony can get some guarantees for its security, while the opposition wants a 10-year moratorium on the independence issue.

In an exchange of accusations before the elections, the United Democratic Party charged the ruling party as pro-Castro, while the opposition itself was blamed for having received contributions from Guatemala.

#### ANDEAN GROUP, U.S. SIGN MEMORANDUM

OW251218 Beijing XINHUA in English 1210 GMT 25 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Lima, November 24 (XINHUA)--The Andean group has signed an understanding memorandum with the United States for promoting cooperation in various respects, stated a joint communique simultaneously issued yesterday in here and Washington. The memorandum was signed by Sebastian Alegrrett, president of the Commission of the Cartagena Agreement (the Andean Pact organization), who was leading an Andean group delegation on a visit to the United States, and U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance on November 21 to strengthen cooperation in trade, industry, agriculture, livestock breeding, finance and science and technology. The communique pointed out that the two sides decided to set up working groups first of all in trade and science and technology to discuss these questions.

It is reported that a delegation of the technical commission of the Cartagena Agreement held preparatory talks on September 12 with John Bushnell, U.S. assistant secretary of state. Early last month, a 30-member U.S. scientific and technological delegation led by presidential adviser Frank Press visited Venezuela and Peru and discussed with them and the commission of the Andean group on cooperation in science and technology.

#### PANAMANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ON CANAL, RELATIONS WITH U.S.

OW251232 Beijing XINHUA in English 1224 GMT 25 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Panama City, November 24 (XINHUA)--The Panama Canal "will guarantee on equal terms that it is open to peaceful transit by vessels of all countries both in time of peace and in time of war," Panamanian Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores said yesterday.

At a meeting in the Foreign Ministry, Ozores continued, "The new Panama Canal treaty is a decisive victory for Panama in the protracted struggle for the complete realization of its national independence and the exercise of genuine sovereignty over its entire territory." It is also "the fruit of struggle of several generations of Panamanians inspired by fervent patriotism and encouraged by the generous support from all friendly peoples and governments the world over."

The Panama Canal, Ozores noted, "should enjoy the fullest collective guarantee and security, so as to enable it to successfully fill the role of valuable means of navigation and trade between various countries." He added, "Panama and the United States deeply realize that normal activities of the canal require the cooperation of all nations."

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12TH SESSION OF NPC STANDING COMMITTEE HELD

OW262030 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1503 GMT 26 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 26 November--The 12th meeting of the Standing Committee of the Fifth NPC held a plenary session on the afternoon of 26 November. The plenary session heard an explanation by Wu Xinyu, deputy director of the Commission of Legislative Affairs, on a draft resolution concerning the effectiveness of the laws and decrees enacted since the founding of the PRC; and an explanation by Zhao Cangbi, minister of public security, on the State Council's draft supplementary regulations governing reeducation through labor.

The plenary session was presided over by Nie Rongzhen, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee. Peng Zhen, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and director of its Commission of Legislative Affairs, made an important speech emphasizing the necessity to further strengthen the socialist legal system, straighten out the social order, safeguard the excellent situation of stability and unity, and insure the smooth progress of the four modernizations.

Vice chairmen of the NPC Standing Committee Xu Deheng, Zhou Jianren, Deng Yingchao, Tan Zhenlin and Wei Guoqing, as well as member of the Standing Committee Ji Fang, also spoke at the session on strengthening the socialist legal system.

Also attending today's session were Wu De, Li Jingquan, Seypidin, Ngapo Ngawang Jigme, Hu Juewen, Zhu Yushan, and Shi Liang. Attending the session as observers were Yu Qiuli, vice premier of the State Council, and Jiang Hua, president of the Supreme People's Court.

In his explanation, Wu Xinyu commented on the NPC Standing Committee's draft resolution on the effectiveness of the laws and decrees enacted since the founding of the PRC and reiterated that these laws and decrees would remain in effect unless they were in conflict with the constitution or with the laws and decrees laid down by the Fifth NPC and its Standing Committee. Why should such a resolution be adopted? Wu Xinyu gave three reasons: 1) the laws and decrees laid down after the founding of the PRC were socialist laws and decrees of the people's democratic dictatorship and should have continuity; 2) these laws and decrees are conducive to perfecting and strengthening the socialist legal system; 3) they are needed to consolidate stability and unity and to realize the four modernizations.

Wu Xinyu said that the political power of the PRC was the political power of the people's democratic dictatorship under the leadership of the party. Laws and decrees enacted since the founding of the PRC were formulated by the organs of political power of the people's democratic dictatorship under the leadership of the party. Since they were the laws and decrees of the people's democratic dictatorship, they should have continuity and, of course, they should remain in effect unless they are in conflict with the Constitution, or with the laws and decrees laid down by the Fifth NPC and its Standing Committee. He pointed out that during the Great Cultural Revolution, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" completely negated the 17 years of work since the founding of the PRC, and attacked, slandered and repudiated all laws and decrees. As a result, some people failed to have a clear understanding of the effect of the past laws and decrees. Therefore, it was necessary to reiterate the effectiveness of these laws and decrees through a resolution.



Wu Xinyu said that the modernization program was the central task having priority over all other tasks. He also said that stability and unity are needed in order to realize China's four modernizations, and that it was imperative to strengthen the socialist legal system in order to maintain the social order, order in production, work, teaching, scientific research and the people's livelihood. Many past laws, including those promulgated by the State Council, were effective legal weapons for maintaining the social order.

In his explanation of the State Council's draft supplementary regulations on reeducation through labor, Zhao Cangbi said that reeducation through labor was conducted with the approval of the 78th session of the Standing Committee of the First NPC held on 1 August 1957 and in accordance with the "State Council's decision on the question of reeducation through labor" announced by the State Council on 3 August of that year. In the past 20 years or more, under the leadership of people's governments at all levels, the work of reeducation through labor had been quite successful. Practice had proved that the "State Council's decision on the question of reeducation through labor" was a good document and had played a positive role in educating those who were ordered to reform through labor and in safeguarding the social order. In order to safeguard the social order and the masses' interests, defend the four modernizations and save those who were ordered to reform through labor, it was necessary to continue to conduct reeducation through labor. Moreover, the conducting of reeducation through labor was in accord with the spirit of Article 32 of the "Criminal Law."

Next, Zhao Cangbi explained the questions concerning the setting up of administrative committees for reeducation through labor, the scope of the number of people to be reeducated through labor and the periods of reeducation through labor. He pointed out that there should be no discrimination against those who had been released from reeducation through labor and against families and children of those receiving reeducation through labor.

#### HONGQI CARRIES PENG ZHEN ARTICLE ON SOCIALIST LEGAL SYSTEM

HK231602 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 11, 2 Nov 79 pp 3-7 HK

[Article by Peng Zhen: "Several Questions on the Socialist Legal System"--"excerpts" of speech to the party's central school on 1 September 1979]

[Text] 1. Without the Socialist Legal System, There Is No Socialist Democracy

Some comrades said that such words, in general or abstract terms, are not practical enough. But as far as our current conditions and existing problems at this time and stage are concerned, they are in line with facts and with the fundamental interests of the people of all nationalities of the country.

The socialist system is not a slave-owning system, nor a feudal system, nor a capitalist system, nor an abstract legal system. Our socialist legal system is the legal system of the dictatorship of the proletariat or that of a proletarian democracy. The dictatorship of the proletariat is the people's democratic dictatorship based on the alliance of workers and peasants led by the proletariat. This was continually pointed out by Comrade Mao Zedong. He said the same thing at a congress of 7,000 people in 1962. He said that the dictatorship of the proletariat or the people's democratic dictatorship means the practice of democracy among the people and the exercise of dictatorship over the people's enemy. [paragraph continues]

Our slogan calls for the establishment of the people's democratic dictatorship, based on an alliance of workers and peasants, led by the proletariat. This is our national system. Among our people, democratic centralism is practiced. With a population of over 900 million, how should we practice democracy among the people? Can there then be no democratic centralism then? With some 30 million party members, how is the party to practice democracy? Can there then be no democratic centralism then? As far as the state is concerned, democratic centralism represents our system of government. By democratic centralism, we mean centralism based on democracy or democracy guided by centralism. All countries must practice centralism. A slave-owning state, a feudal state or a capitalist state must have power concentrated in its ruling class. Without centralism, how can such a state exercise dictatorship over the laboring people? Now some people often speak of democratic freedom in the United States. Is there no centralism in the United States? There is a great deal, the democracy or freedom that it preaches is actually a deception practiced on the proletariat and the laboring people. The freedom it claims is capitalist freedom. The equality it claims is equality put in terms of capital or the exchange of commodities. Only a state led by the proletariat can claim real democratic centralism. The proletariat is at the bottom of a capitalist society. If it has democratic rights, the whole people have democratic rights. The people's democracy based on an alliance of workers and peasants, led by our proletariat, is a country that can really practice centralism based on democracy. This is a truth tested in practice. The objective world is full of contradictions. The natural world, the human society or even our party is full of contradictions. People's understanding is of course also marked with contradictions. Something that we understand today could be change tomorrow. Although a contradiction may be overcome today, another could arise tomorrow. Therefore, it is not easy to arrive at a unanimous understanding; an understanding that really agrees with reality. Without comprehensive and real democracy there can be no correct and real centralism. The socialist legal system of our state is the legal system of democratic centralism.

We learned from what was practiced by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" for over a dozen years that socialist democracy cannot exist without the socialist legal system. Many comrades present must have tasted what it was like to be in the hands of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." In those days, Lin Biao could freely have a chairman of the state arrested. He could hurt party committee vice chairmen, secretaries-general, and so forth as he wished. From vice chairmen of NPC to vice premiers, vice chairmen of the military affairs committee, the marshal of the state, party members, league members, cadres, common people, model workers as well as the targets of the united front department--everyone was at his mercy. He could freely punish anyone, search anyone's house, detain anyone, arrest anyone, imprison anyone, frame anyone, slander anyone, torture anyone and kill anyone as he liked. Everything culminated in an attempt on Chairman Mao's life. It may be asked: Without a legal system, how could democracy exist? This is what Lin Biao and the "gang of four," our teachers by negative example, taught us.

The socialist legal system should have been practiced with intensified efforts long ago. We seized political power long ago. With the land reform, the feudal system of ownership was eliminated. With the three great transformations, the system of ownership by capitalists was abolished. Small production also turned into collective ownership. Political power and the relations of production were two fundamental problems that had long been solved, as far as the revolution in the economic foundation was concerned. But we still failed to pay close attention to practicing a legal system. [paragraph continues]

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At that time we were not conscious of this. But it is wrong to say that we were completely unaware of it. It is also wrong to say that not the least semblance of a legal system existed. For instance, this criminal code (draft) was in its 22d version in 1957. It was approved in principle by the NPC after a discussion at the Secretariat sponsored by Comrade Deng Xiaoping. It was continuously revised and was in its 33d version in 1963. It is wrong to accuse us of a lack of enthusiasm. We showed no lack of enthusiasm. Otherwise, how could there have been the 22d and the 33d versions? The 33d version was examined in principle by the party Central Committee and Comrade Mao Zedong. But at that time we always felt that it was not perfect enough. As a result, we slept on it. The problem was not perfect enough. As a result, we slept on it. The problem has been solved this time. In the latter part of February, the Standing Committee of the NPC decided to establish a legislative committee, which started operating in March. By June, several laws had been made. Why is it that we have accomplished things so quickly now while things progressed so slowly before? This is a matter of understanding, a matter of paying close attention. In the past, we felt that given party leadership and general and specific policies, it did not matter if we delayed for a few days. As a result, we let the problem slide and spoiled things. Comrade Ye Jianying aptly said that failure to play a proper role in making laws would make the NPC Standing Committee exist only in name and make its members redundant. In the past, we did not realize this. Lin Biao and the "gang of four" have taught us a lesson. We must carry out a socialist legal system.

Now we have again made a few laws. Though they are not perfect, they will make it more difficult for such evil deeds committed by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" to recur. It is impossible to absolutely prevent their recurrence. We can only say that their recurrence will be made more difficult. This is because we can count on legal protection for our democracy. A detention can only be made through the public security organ. Arrests must be approved by the procuratorate. Proceedings must be instituted by the procuratorate before the court makes a decision. The verdict may be guilty or not guilty. If it is a wrong verdict, then the procuratorate may object to it. If the procuratorate fails to do what it should, then the public security organ may request a retrial. Other than public security, procuratorial and law enforcement organs, no person or unit has the power to detain or arrest people. During the Great Cultural Revolution, anyone could detain others. Although the law said no one could be detained more than 24 hours, many people detained persons for a couple of years on the strength of a slip or "detention" paper. Now beating, smashing and looting cannot be practiced.

In the past, one could do as one pleased without any interference. Now, anyone who injures, murders or robs others is punished accordingly. This has a restraining effect on beating, smashing and looting. Anyone who makes false accusations is "subjected to criminal punishment according to the nature of the frameup, the circumstances surrounding it and its consequences, and sentenced accordingly." There is also the question of slandering people. In the past, people could freely put up big-character posters and fabricate stories to damage others' reputation. People could also openly insult others and parade them with special hats placed on their heads. Now, one can be convicted of openly insulting and falsely accusing others. The accused is given relatively great protection by the existing criminal code of procedure. Arrests can only be made by public security, procuratorial and law enforcement organs. The prosecution must have evidence and be based on facts. At a trial, the defendant may plead for himself, through his own close relatives or through a lawyer. [paragraph continues]



The unit where he works may send someone to defend him, or any of the public organs such as the trade union, the poor peasants' association, the women's association and so forth, where he belongs, may also do so. A witness can neither conceal nor fabricate criminal evidence. Why is the defendant given this kind of protection? Comrades, do not always think that all those people who are arrested are counterrevolutionaries. Of the criminal cases that were brought in during the first half of this year, less than one percent involved counterrevolutionaries. This shows that the cases of counterrevolutionaries are extremely few. Among the people, bad and good persons commit offenses. But all those detained or arrested are not necessarily bad people or are guilty. Meanwhile, in those cases where counterrevolutionaries are concerned, we should avoid making mistakes of hurting good people. Can we allow the existence of a less than perfect system in defending oneself or a less than perfect legal system? In the previous period of war, we relied chiefly on the party's general lines and specific policies. Where we made mistakes, we corrected ourselves. So long as it was not an act against law and discipline, criticism was all that was required. As time went on, we grew accustomed to our way of doing things and felt this was convenient. What a lot of trouble those laws could give us! We began to refer to this or that law. How convenient it was to go without law! Comrades, if this is convenient for you, then the same holds true for the bad people. For people like Lin Biao and the "gang of four," things are made even more convenient. If there are laws, good people have to obey them and suffer some inconvenience. But the malicious people will be restrained from doing evil things and can be punished according to the law.

## 2. Everyone Is Equal Before the Law

I have heard various opinions on this point. Many people argued before that it was not a matter of class nature. This seems to be true. Everyone is equal before the law--what class nature does this involve? Others said that this was a viewpoint transcending classes, as it involved all kinds of ideas liable to be tagged with various labels. The problem is what kind of law is everyone equal before. The law we want is the proletarian or the socialist law before which everyone is equal. It is not the slave-owners' law, the feudal law nor the capitalist law. The law of every class protects a given class. No matter what its merits, the capitalist law, including the Napoleon Code and the Kuomintang's "Complete Volume of Six Modern Codes" protects the dictatorship of a given class and its interests. Before the capitalist law, we cannot be equal, as the laboring people have no rights and are placed in the position of those deprived of rights. Any right they have is very limited. Just as a Chinese saying goes: "The south-facing Yamen Gate is wide open; with right but no money, do not go inside." Moreover, the same holds true within the ruling class. Without money or power, equality means nothing. In the exploiting-class society, what equality did we have? Before all the old laws, we had no equality. To say that we enjoyed equality was a lie. Today, what is our law? It is the law of the people's democratic dictatorship based on an alliance of workers and peasants led by the proletariat. To obey its law is to obey the leadership of the proletariat and the people of the whole country. This is because the law (draft) approved in principle by the party Central Committee and formulated by the NPC is a product of the proletariat, a proletarian weapon and a weapon of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Before this law, how can there be inequality? If you people sitting down there can be found guilty after committing the crime of murder, how can we sitting on the rostrum not be found guilty after committing the same crime? How can one be found guilty and another not guilty after committing the crime of rape?

How can a landlord be found guilty and a worker or a poor peasant not guilty after committing the same crime of murder? How can an ordinary person be found guilty and a cadre not guilty after committing the same crime of murder? Every one of us opposes seeking special privileges. Then how can we oppose everyone being equal before the law and describe it as a case transcending classes? Where there is law, anyone guilty of a crime should be equal before the law. This is our aim.

### 3. The Procuratorate and the Court Exercise Their Functions Independently and Obey Only the Law

This is also a point on which many different views have been expressed. If the procuratorate and the court operate independently and obey only the law, then what is the role of party leadership? If we call for unified party leadership and at the same time require the procuratorate to exercise its functions independently and the court to conduct trials independently and obey only the law, then are we not being self-contradictory? The law has been approved in principle by the party Central Committee and adopted at the NPC. The party and the people throughout the country want it so that these organs and trials can be conducted independently. This is carrying out the view of the whole party and the people throughout the country. Meanwhile, all cases must be based on facts. Judging one guilty or not, or determining one's crime to be light or serious must be based on facts and supported by ironclad evidence. Committing a murder, stealing, committing arson and carrying out counterrevolutionary activities are objective facts. The exercise of functioning independently must be based on these objective facts.

Then what is to be taken as the criterion? It is the law. To take the law as the criterion is to base judgment on the law--judgment not dictated by the whims of a procuratorial organ or the court. No one can be judged guilty in the absence of the facts of a crime. Otherwise, if you make a mistake you may be criticized in a minor case, dismissed in a serious case and even prosecuted for an even more serious case. Whom does the law represent? The law is formulated by the people of the whole country led by the Communist Party. To obey the law and act according to the law means carrying out the principle of the party, its view and the common view of the people of the whole country. How can this be called a case of seeking independence from the party? In my NPC report, I said that public security, procuratorial and law enforcement organs must cooperate with each other and restrain each other under the leadership of the party. If the public security organ wants to make an arrest, this must be approved by the procuratorate. If the public security organ regards a decision by the procuratorial organ as improper, it can ask for further consideration. After the procuratorial organ has instituted proceedings against someone, the court can declare him not guilty. If the procuratorial organ does not agree with the court's decision, it can object to it. This is how checks and balances work. Therefore, the exercise of functioning independently is not an exercise of complete freedom. It must be based on facts and on the law as the criterion that must be obeyed and not be bent to suit one's convenience. Getting help through influence or pull with this or that person is ruled out. This is necessary, as otherwise the socialist legal system would be a mockery. How can we allow anyone to dictate to the court or a secretary to say who should be sentenced to death and who should be arrested? Now the whole country has 600,000 or 700,000 production brigades, 350,000 industrial and mining enterprises and more than 2,000 counties and municipalities. There are also many leading cadres. How can anyone be allowed to do as he likes and interfere with concrete cases? [paragraph continues]

This is why the procuratorial organ and the court must exercise their functions independently and act according to facts and the law. Thus, the unified national observance of the same law insures unified proletarian leadership over the whole country. What, then is the party committee's role? Take the court for instance. The party committee must guide it so that judgment is fully based on facts and on the law. The court is not supposed to be so correct in everything it does. It is liable to err. The party committee must put it on the right course.

#### 4. The Stability of the Law

This problem is taken up in our comrades' discussions. What are laws? Laws are fixed general lines and specific policies of the party put in a legal form. What we mean are those general lines and specific policies that have been proved in practice to be correct.

Should laws be changed? In a changing world of nature and a developing human society, how can laws not be changed? If they are inappropriate to given conditions they should be changed. Is there still dignity of the law then? Since the founding of the state, the party Central Committee and Comrade Mao Zedong were relatively prudent in leading us to formulate laws and were casual or haphazard in their formulation or revision. The seven laws (draft) drawn up this time have been discussed and approved by the Politburo of the CCP Central Committee and examined and approved at the NPC. Our laws are stable and dignified. Even if something is found to be wrong with a law after it has been finalized, you must obey it and act according to its provisions before it is revised. Who is to make any revision? A revision must be effected through the party Central Committee. It must be referred to the NPC Standing Committee or to the NPC for examination and approval according to the due process of law.

#### 5. The Party Committee's Leadership

Public security, procuratorial and law enforcement organs at various levels must be put under the unified leadership of party committees at various levels. This means unified party leadership. Such unified leadership has been proved to be correct after a long period of practice. Professional matters of course require dual leadership by the party committee and the department in charge.

Leadership by the party committee does not mean that it must examine and approve concrete cases. Instead, it must make proper investigations and studies, review work, get acquainted with conditions and grasp general lines and specific policies. It must lead, supervise and support the independent public security, and the functioning of procuratorial and law enforcement organs. Without the party committee's support, how can they exercise their functions or operate independently. The party committee must play its part in supporting, leading and supervising them. It must support the correct things they have done. It must criticize and rectify the mistakes they have made. Where necessary, it must undertake to bear part of the responsibility for any mistakes. It leaves both concrete and general cases alone. Thus, the party committee has the initiative and can concentrate its energies on major issues. Only as such, can it have full power in control. If it has a hand in every case, it will surely become too busy with trifles to bother about important matters. Thus, it will fail to handle important matters well while it is kept busy with trifles. Therefore, the party committee must be excused from examining and approving concrete cases. This does not mean doing away with its leadership. Instead, it means strengthening its leadership, taking the whole situation into consideration, getting hold of what is essential and doing all the work well.



## 6. We Must Pay Attention To Studying Law

Law is a course of study and much can be learned about it. If you do not look into it, it seems to mean little. If you do, you will find that it is a science. How did we first work on the criminal code? We invited advisers from two groups--one familiar with the capitalist law and the Kuomintang law and one familiar with the law of the Soviet Union and other countries. We first studied how the Soviet Union and other countries, as well as capitalist countries and the Kuomintang, enforce their laws. Then, in light of our own conditions and experiences, we studied how we should enforce our own law. Many important articles, therefore, have been borrowed. Frankly speaking, if the party wants me to make laws, I must say that I have never studied law. I have never been to a law school and the number of law books I have read is limited. What is to be done? I combine work with study. I lecture as I learn. I practice as I learn. Law must be studied by the secretary of the party committee, book by book. As you come to a certain article, you may ask for an explanation from others. After an explanation, you will understand it a little better. Of course, you should refer to the original text when dealing with important matters. Comrades, there are many comrades present today. Some of you are responsible persons of the party committees at various levels. The leadership must exercise leadership according to the law. In order to act according to the law, you must have a given law to follow and you must strictly enforce the law and punish its violator. To understand law you must study law. After the promulgation of the Constitution, Comrade Mao Zedong and Comrade Zhou Enlai paid great attention to this matter. They often said that you must be mindful of not acting against the Constitution. Now we must act according to the law and run the country according to the law. How can you, as leaders, not understand the law? If you have committed an offense, you are brought to the court without exception. Therefore everyone is equal before the law.

## RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTATOR'S ARTICLE ON EDUCATING PARTY MEMBERS

OW230536 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1308 GMT 22 Nov 79 OW

[Report on RENMIN RIBAO 22 November Commentator's article: "Do a Conscientious Job In Educating Party Members Well"]

[Text] Beijing, 22 November--The Commentator's article stresses: In order to take up our party's great historical mission of leading the people of the whole country in achieving the four modernizations, it is necessary for us to devote our energy to educating the party members in a practical manner, raising their enthusiasm, initiative and creativeness in realizing the four modernizations, and giving full scope to the exemplary vanguard role of party members in the new Long March. The party organizations in many places and units cannot cope with the needs of the four modernizations at present; it is urgent that we strengthen the education of party members and give full scope to the party's fighting strength.

The article says: We must, first of all, give makeup lessons to party members on the discussion of practice being the sole criterion of truth and educate them on the line, principles and policies of the third plenary session of the party. While the broad masses of party members supported the line, principles and policies set forth by the third plenary session of the party, some members do not understand them, have misgivings about them and even go against them. This situation in the main is owing to the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and to the people's thinking which remains ossified or semi-ossified.

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Consequently, we should conduct education on Marxist dialectical materialism and historical materialism, together with education on the basic knowledge of the party and its rules and regulations. Our party has more than 37 million members, half of whom became party members following the Great Cultural Revolution. The great majority of these comrades are good or relatively good, but in general they have not received systematic party education and have not undergone strict training in party life. Most comrades understand neither the basic knowledge of the party and the party's rules and regulations nor the party's fine traditions and work style. Some longstanding party comrades have even discarded the party's fine traditions and style of work. Except for a handful of problems of a serious nature that should be resolved organizationally all others can be solved by pointedly conducting on the basic knowledge of the party and the party's rules and regulations in order to make all party members understand how to act in conformity with criteria set for party members.

The article points out: Education on democratic centralism should be given primary importance. Democratic centralism is our party's basic system, which should be strictly followed by each and every party member. All party members should be taught that it would be impossible to surmount all the difficulties left behind by Lin Biao and the "gang of four"; to accomplish the tremendous task of readjusting the national economy; and to carry out the four modernizations smoothly if the principle of democratic centralism is not emphasized and there is no powerful centralized leadership on a democratic foundation. Consequently, all party members must strengthen the sense of organization and discipline and resolutely oppose anarchism and ultrademocracy.

In educating party members it is necessary to continue criticism of the ultraleft line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," and to thoroughly wipe out its pernicious influence. Lin Biao and the "gang of four" confounded black and white and created mounting confusion on the party building issue. For example, when the party organization of an enterprise engaged in work by placing emphasis on production, they would brand it as a "production party", when party members followed organizational discipline strictly, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" criticized them as having a slavish mentality. In educating party members, it is imperative to concentrate our efforts on wiping out this pernicious influence, distinguish between right and wrong, eliminate chaos and restore order. In conclusion, the article says: An important step in party building is to strengthen education of party members. Party committees at all levels should lose no time and grasp this task well. Leading cadres at all levels who are party members should take the lead in accepting party education and should refrain from stressing that party education is for the grass-roots units and the party members in general. Only by so doing will the education of party members be carried out efficiently and achieve good results.

#### BEIJING RADIO REPORTS ON EFFORTS TO INSURE MISSILE TEST

OW231401 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 19 Nov 79 OW

[Text] One day, after technical checks and tests had been successfully completed, a brandnew guided missile was to be transported to the launching site in the evening. The guided missile operators of the launching regiment had gone through a long period of vigorous training and they were jubilantly waiting for the arrival of the new guided missile. But in the afternoon a violent storm suddenly appeared; torrents of water rushed down the mountain and broke an underground high-frequency power cable designed to insure communications during missile launchings.

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Unless the cable was promptly repaired, the missile launching test would be seriously affected. An order was issued to the general communication station asking it to use every possible means to fix the cable within 5 days so that the missile launching could be carried out on schedule. The station's commanders and fighters immediately plunged into frantic activity.

It was also midnight but the torrential rain continued to pour down. A "Jiefang brand" truck came out from the No 2 engineering company barracks. Led by Deputy Company Commander (Yan), an inspection team made up of 15 fighters rushed to the spot where the emergency repair was to take place. The road was muddy and the ride bumpy. To avoid delays, the team took along several bundles of firewood to be used in case any of the wheels of the truck got stuck on the bad road.

Would these 15 men be able to complete their inspection that same night? Deputy Station Chief (Lu) and chief of staff (Zhou) were really worried about this. They knew the mission would inevitably be delayed if the truck had an accident in the torrential rain. They therefore decided to follow the truck on another vehicle, a "Jiefang-30" truck.

Just as they had anticipated, the first truck got bogged down in a quagmire, just before reaching Mount (Shaotan). The 15 comrades jumped out of the truck to repair the road in the dark. After much pulling and pushing, they finally managed to surmount this first obstacle.

When the truck reached the foot of the mountain, some 500 li away from a relay station, they jumped off and started climbing the mountain along the path of the cable to inspect it section by section. The underground cable was 130 kilometers long. It was by no means an easy task to discover where it was broken as they had to climb hills, cross terraced fields and traverse narrow gorges.

First they had to climb over Mount (Shaotan). Since it was dark and slippery and because of the incessant wind and rain, the slightest carelessness would cause injury. By 0300 they had trudged through some 10 kilometers of mountain paths and tested two problem spots. But they had not yet located the spot where the cable had broken.

To save time, Deputy Commander (Yan) instructed some comrades to go down the other side of the mountain by a shortcut to check the beginning part of the cable while he, accompanied only by (Yu Desheng), a fighter of strong physique, continued to trudge forward, along the path of the cable, climbing over hills and wading across streams. It was totally dark. The rain had turned into a drizzle and the ground was wet. Soon, (Yu's) shoes were worn out. He threw the shoes away and continued the journey barefoot.

Meanwhile, realizing that the team had gone over the mountain, Deputy Station Chief (Lu) and Chief of Staff (Zhou) tried to overtake it by car so that they could check the situation ahead and coordinate with the various relay stations along the way. But to drive a car over Mount (Shaotan) on a rainy night was (?dangerous). Mount (Shaotan) is 1,800 meters above sea level. Even by day a driver would have to carefully inspect his vehicle before climbing the mountain. It is said that one has to make 29 turns to climb Mount (Shaotan), and that it is easier to climb than to descend it and that a car could overturn with the slightest carelessness. But they ignored all this and resolutely went ahead. They overtook the team and began to work as fast as possible to check the cable.



Early in the morning, the men met on the other side of the mountain. After a night of hard struggle they found seven places where the cable was broken. They ate breakfast, then again broke into several groups and continued checking the cable.

It rained off and on all day. The men's clothes dried because of their body heat, but got wet again both because of the rainwater and their own sweat. No one thought of taking a break. By 2200 all groups accomplished their tasks and victoriously returned to a predetermined area. Some of the men had eaten only one meal all day. Their toil and sweat brought back valuable firsthand information and created favorable conditions for a large force to rush to the spots and carry out the repairs.

The next day was a Sunday. The repair force, anxiously prepared and ready to fight, rushed to the trouble spots. But before the men got to the place, it began to rain heavily and the road became increasingly muddy. Ordinarily it was a 2-hour drive, but that day it took 4 hours. On the way the men got soaking wet, and so did their bedrolls, flour and rice. When they arrived at the site, the rain showed no sign of letting up, and it was impossible to pitch tents. The men had to find shelter in civilian houses nearby. Some were put up in messhalls of tree farms, some in kitchens of civilian homes, some in horse stables and some slept on top of kitchen stoves with only their raincoats wrapped around them.

The rush repair began. The most difficult work was assigned to the 3d company. Wherever the cable was cut by the torrent, a new cable had to be installed overhead, across the torrent, from the banks. It was indeed a difficult task. The riverbed dropped steeply, the current was swift and the rushing torrent was waist deep. Even if he had his hands free, a man could be swept away. But they had to carry poles weighing several hundred kilograms each and several hundred meters of cable across the torrent.

To insure safety, the company commander led the men to pull a safety rope across the stream. In the middle of the stream, the first squad leader slipped under the impact of the torrent. Luckily he did not let go of the rope, and the quick-acting company commander helped him back on his feet again.

The river banks were filled with boulders. It was difficult to dig (?holes) in the ground. Some boulders were so big that it was necessary to blast them out with dynamite. It was even more difficult to punch holes and set off explosives in the rain. Sometimes, before a hole could be finished, it filled up with rainwater, and when the explosive became wet, it could not be set off. So, after draining the water, the hole had to be covered with a raincoat so that the detonator and explosive would not get wet. Thus, with determination and willpower, the men firmly erected the poles.

The most frightening thing was to have to ride a sliding chair over the torrent. With wind and thunder roaring above and the rushing current below, it was a dizzying sensation to ride the sliding chair along the long cable spanning the stream. New fighter (Ren Desheng) volunteered. He climbed up the pole, got on the sliding chair and moved along the steel cable more than 20 meters above the water. He was going up from the lower end of the cable, and slid forward by pulling on the steel cable with his bare hands. When he got to the other end, his hands were rubbed raw and the pain was excruciating, but he was happy.

During the first 3 days of repair work, which was the most difficult part of it, it rained constantly for 2 and 1/2 days. The comrades worked nonstop each day, braving the wind, rain, mud and water. It was midsummer, but normally people had to wear woolen clothes even on fine days because of the high altitude. Our fighters, however, wore only their undershorts even in the rain and as they waded in the icy-cold water back and forth, as many as seven or eight times each hour.

One day, a chilly wind blew, and the fighters wading in the water were numb with cold: their bodies turned purple and their teeth clattered. Seeing this, the deputy commander bought some white spirit, [shao jiu 3599 6794] and had the young fighters take a few drinks to warm up before getting into the water. Normally, drinking is not permissible while carrying out an assignment, but this time even the station commander and political commissar commended the men for their good thinking. At the worksite, a playful fighter deliberately asked the station commander: "You have always said that drinking is not allowed while on duty. Why have you made an exception this time?" Before the station commander answered, another fighter blurted out: "Do you need to ask? This is called special need." Everyone laughed.

Thus, they started working at 0600 and stopped working at 2030 every day. They ate and worked at the construction site, with each one doing the work of two and finishing within 1 day the work that originally required 2 days to complete. Sometimes they were just starting to eat their meal when a heavy rain hit them. They had no shelters. They had to eat in drenching rain. They had a ragged verse as follows:

We work with even higher spirit in the rain; our meal tastes better with rain. The good old heaven fears that our meal is too dry; it purposely gives us half a bowl of soup.

At the crucial moment of the repair work, Vice Chairmen Chen Bin and Ma Jie, and deputy director of the political department of the Science and Technology Commission for National Defense (Zhou Jiey) came to the construction site in person to cheer up all commanders and fighters. They were concerned about the living conditions of the commanders and fighters and asked in detail about the development of the repair work. They called for efforts to improve the quality of meals and pay attention to achieving a proper balance between work and rest, and to safe operation. They also participated in productive labor themselves and made use of hand-operated air pumps to get rid of moisture in wet electric cables. Air compressors were best suited for getting rid of moisture. However, it would take a long time to bring the air compressors to the construction site owing to transportation difficulties. In order to finish the repair work at an earlier date, hand-operated air pumps were used to get rid of moisture. The commander and fighters worked with even greater vigor when they saw that a former Red Army veteran and members of the former Eighty Route Army had joined them in their struggle. In order to get rid of the moisture in the electric cable, three fighters of the No 2 company worked continuously for 24 hours in using the hand-operated air pumps. One should not belittle the difficulties in using the hand-operated air pumps. There are lots of people who pant breathlessly when they use hand-operated air pumps to pump air into bicycle tires. One can imagine how tired our fighters were when they had to work 8 hours a day in using hand-operated air pumps in pouring rain and in freezing weather.

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In doing their repair work, the commanders and fighters gained vigorous support from the masses. Many grannies who owned the houses our commanders and fighters lived in felt sorry for the commanders and fighters working hard in the rain. They always heated the brick beds and kept the beds hot and dry. They also washed clothes for the fighters, brushed their shoes clean and cooked some ginger soup for them to keep them warm. The fighters were also keeping in mind the weal and woe of the people. They had seen with their own eyes that the flood has destroyed thousands of mu of fine farmland. At the same time, they came to realize that in repairing the electric cables, many ditches had to be dug and that these ditches would inevitably cause damage to the crops. Besides paying money to the commune members to compensate for their losses in crops, the commanders and fighters also did their very best to protect the crops. It was indeed a difficult task to dig ditches in the rain. However, it was the best time to transplant seedlings in the rain. When the commanders and fighters began to dig ditches, they first of all removed the corn seedlings and transplanted them in another location. Only after they had transplanted the seedlings in another location, did they start to dig their ditches. Even a single seedling was the concern of the soldiers. It had closely linked the hearts of the commune members with those of the PLA fighters.

With the vigorous support of the masses, the members of the PLA detachment had united as one, coordinated with one another, waged arduous struggles and continuously worked for 5 days and nights. They had finally repaired the power cable, which was interrupted in 11 places. They had triumphantly completed their mission on time at 1930 on the fifth day.

The restoration of the high-frequency power cable provided the necessary condition for the missile launching test.

Early in the morning several days later, the sky was clear with mild breezes. A brand new guided missile was launched into the sky with a big blast from the launching pad according to schedule.

"Tracking normal!" "Warhead accurately hit the target!" Good news such as this arrived in the command post through various channels. The people were jubilantly celebrating their victories. The commanders and fighters who had participated in the struggle to repair the power cable were proud of what they did. Every one of them was filled with joy for their victory.

PLA ARMYMEN IN BEIJING, HANGZHOU MAINTAIN SOCIAL ORDER

OW270107 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 25 Nov 79 OW

[Text] PLA army men are resolutely struggling against criminals to maintain social order and protect the four modernizations. Since the beginning of this year, a division under the Beijing garrison command has made many outstanding achievements in helping public security organs and the masses combat criminal activities. Some 7 squads and 25 individuals were awarded merit third class orders; another 46 individuals of a regiment were commended.

The party committee of this division has always reminded cadres and fighters that it is their responsibility to safeguard social order in the nation's capital and protect the lives and property of the people. The cadres and fighters have actively coordinated their movements with the public security organs in combating law-breakers and criminals. They have arrested troublemakers and criminals who insulted women and committed robbery and theft of state property on a number of occasions.



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Comrade (Xu Xiangguo), a fighter of a unit under the PLA Capital Construction Engineering Corps in Hangzhou, lost his life while trying to capture a murderer on 6 November. A memorial service was held on the afternoon of 21 November in Hangzhou for Comrade (Xu Xiangguo), who was recognized posthumously as a CCP member by the party organ of his former unit. Comrade (Xu Xiangguo) was also posthumously awarded the merit second class order by higher authorities.

#### PLA NAVY CONDUCTS GENERAL QUALITY, SAFETY INSPECTION

OW252202 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0228 GMT 24 Nov 79 OW

[Excerpts] Beijing, 24 November--Over the past 3 months, some 2,000 cadres in all leading organs of the PLA Navy went aboard fighting ships in the motherland's vast territorial waters and to companies stationed on land to conduct a general inspection centering on quality, technique and safety. The inspection was designed to check the fruits of construction obtained by the navy since the shift in the focus of work, to study and solve various problems in the course of advance in a down-to-earth way, and to quicken the pace of modernization in the navy.

The findings of the 3-month inspection vividly reveal that the navy has made improvements in all kinds of work since the third plenary session of the party Central Committee.

Proceeding from reality in everything, seeking truth from facts and integrating theory with practice were the guiding principles employed in the inspection. Major items inspected were educational training and weapons and equipment quality in principal combat units. The method used in the inspection was to conduct initial tests at selected points and then popularize the results in the whole area. This was coupled with the principle of the "four combinations," namely, combining leadership's inspection with mass inspection, combining ordinary inspection with special inspection, combining general inspection with regular work, and combining general inspection with establishing and improving the system of personal responsibility.

Especially noteworthy was the fact that leading naval cadres at all levels personally spearheaded the inspection. They went to airfields, wharves, warship battle stations, missile-launching ranges, grassroots companies and construction sites to join the broad masses of grassroots cadres and fighters in makeup discussions of the criterion of truth, seriously but objectively reviewing the work completed since the shift in the focus of work--with particular emphasis on modernization--summing up both positive and negative experiences and solving pending problems resulting from the failure to emancipate minds and from a dilatory style of work.

Recently, the party committee of the navy held a meeting on the findings of the general inspection, at which the results of the inspection were reported, experiences and lessons were initially summed up, and further measures for solving problems were worked out. Those present at the meeting unanimously held that the general inspection has proved to be a good practice: Leaders personally went deep into the grassroots to conduct the inspection, sum up its findings, make a study and solve problems in timely fashion. They pointed out that the inspection has stimulated everyone's enthusiasm in realizing the modernization cause. They said: In achieving modernization, we must continuously emancipate our minds, improve our work style and solve problems in a down-to-earth manner. As long as the leading organs at various levels effectively foster the idea of seeking truth from facts, possess a work style of paying attention to the grassroots and going among the masses, constantly and seriously study new conditions, timely solve new problems and sum up and popularize new experiences, they will surely be able to successfully carry out the modernization program.

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NATIONAL GRAIN CONFERENCE STRESSES CONSERVATION

OW261243 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1642 GMT 25 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 25 November--According to materials provided at the national grain conference called recently by the State Council in Beijing, there has been a noticeable increase in grain output throughout the country this year following the bumper harvest reaped last year. Because our country's present agricultural production level is not very high, however, the grains produced still cannot adequately meet the needs of various areas. In solving the grain problem, it is imperative to implement the policy put forth by the party Central Committee and the State Council which calls for "gaining a foothold at home, self-reliance, development of production and practicing economy." Now is a brisk season for procurement. Under the leadership of the local party committees and the people's governments, grain departments in various localities should correctly implement the policies and procure more grain in places that have reaped a bumper harvest.

The conference emphatically pointed out: A most fundamental way to solve the need for more grain is to develop production, conscientiously implement the CCP Central Committee's decision on questions concerning the acceleration of agricultural development and above all, push forward the production of commercial grain in those commercial grain bases that can achieve faster results. At the same time, it is necessary to continue effective family planning and control over population growth. Steps should be taken to control grain consumption and conservation in a planned manner. All departments concerned should undertake overall planning in order to solve the need for grain step by step. The conference held that in a country as large as ours, the grain problem should be tackled yearly and monthly without any letup, as any slight slackening in our efforts in grain consumption may cost us several billion jin of grain. In the cities, efforts should be made to teach residents to treasure grain and oppose waste and to promote the fine practice of conserving grain. In industry, emphasis should also be placed on grain conservation and on using appropriate substitutes. In the countryside, commune members should be taught to remain industrious and thrifty in sustaining their livelihood. It is essential to strengthen grain management, close all loopholes in grain supply and conserve grain.

In compliance with the relevant decisions of the party Central Committee and the State Council, the conference decided that such policies as storing grain in fat years to make up for lean ones and raising grain prices as an incentive will remain in effect; and that the basic figures for grain procurements will be fixed once every 5 years, whereas grain procurement in excess of the normal quota will be fixed yearly. Since procurement in excess of the normal quota is also a part of the unified state procurement plan, efforts should be exerted to accomplish it. But under no circumstances should grain be procured excessively. The task of procuring grain in excess of the normal quota can only be set forth each year. Because agricultural production is unstable, it is better to decide on the procurement task in excess of the normal quota in autumn of each year when the annual grain output is more or less certain. As for production teams which have fulfilled their tasks in state procurement, including procurement in excess of the normal quota and have set aside grain for use as food, seeds and fodder, the grain departments may purchase surplus grain from them at a negotiated price. The grain departments may also purchase unsold grain at village fairs at a price based on the price fluctuation at village fairs but slightly lower than the market price in general. They may negotiate for grain purchase and marketing as appropriate. Negotiations for edible oil purchase and marketing may also be carried out after the task of meeting the state procurement quota is fulfilled.

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PROVINCES REPORT GOOD FRUIT HARVEST

OW260319 Beijing XINHUA in English 0250 GMT 26 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 26 (XINHUA)--Reports coming in from various parts of China show a good fruit harvest, with output of apples and oranges increasing sharply this year.

Shandong, China's leading fruit-growing province, brought in a fruit harvest estimated at a record 1,650,000 tons. The province grows over 90 varieties of fruit trees including the famous Yantai apple, Laiyang pear, Feicheng peach and Leling date trees. Liaodong Peninsula in Liaoning Province, a traditional apple growing area, harvested more than 600,000 tons of apples this year. A new apple-growing area, Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, has planted apple trees on 3,800 hectares and taken in 10,000 tons of apples this year, some of them for export. Total 1979 output of a famous variety of tangerine in Huangyan County, Zhejiang Province, is 40,000 tons, ten percent higher than the good 1978 harvest. Shaoyang Prefecture in Hunan Province produced 11,000 tons of seedless "Xuefeng" (snow-capped mountains) tangerines this year, an increase of 100 percent over last year. It has developed into a tangerine-producing-area with 9,582 tangerine gardens in its seven counties.

VICE MINISTER ADDRESSES BEIJING AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY MEETING

OW231143 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1149 GMT 21 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 21 November--Beijing Agricultural University held a meeting on 21 November to mark its 30th founding anniversary. Ye Jianying, chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, inscribed the name of the university in his own handwriting.

The Beijing Agricultural University was founded in October 1949 by incorporating the former colleges of agriculture at Beijing University, Qinghua University, Furen University and North China University in the Shanxi-Hebei-Shandong-Henan border area. Over the past 30 years, it has graduated over 10,000 agricultural students and approximately 500 graduate students as well as made great achievements in scientific research. In 1973, the National Science Conference issued prizes to the school for its successes in 12 scientific research projects. In 1979, the school won national scientific and technological prizes for its three scientific research projects. The "Decisions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on Some Questions Concerning the Acceleration of Agricultural Development," adopted by the 4th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, has pointed out that the central organs should run the Beijing Agricultural University well.

Zhang Pinghua, first vice minister in charge of the State Agricultural Commission, addressed the school's anniversary meeting. He praised the spirit of struggle displayed by the Beijing Agricultural University and its contributions to the development of socialist agriculture. He called on the faculty and students to make still greater contributions to the acceleration of agricultural modernization.

Present at the meeting were leading comrades of the ministries and commissions concerned under the State Council, the Education Department of the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee, and some fraternal units. Sun Xiaocun and Wang Guanlan, former presidents of the Beijing Agricultural University; and Zhou Peiyuan, president of Beijing University, also addressed the meeting. They extended their greetings to the school.



REPORT ON MEETINGS OF JIANGSU DEMOCRATIC PARTIES

OW251415 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Nov 79 OW

[Excerpts] Meetings were held recently by the various democratic parties in Jiangsu Province to convey the guidelines of the national congresses of Chinese democratic parties which were concluded in Beijing in late October. All the comrades attending the meetings pledged to carry forward the tradition of long-range cooperation and to fight together with the Chinese Communist Party and strive to become activists in achieving the four modernizations and reunifying the motherland.

An enlarged joint session of the Jiangsu Provincial and Nanjing municipal branches of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang was held on 9 and 10 November. A speech was delivered by (Liao Yunze), vice chairman of the provincial KMT revolutionary committee. He pointed out that the united front of our country has been expanded during the new historical period, instead of diminishing, and our party has shouldered an important responsibility in the achievements of the four modernizations and the return of Taiwan to the embrace of our motherland. Under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang should unite and educate all members and the masses of people with whom they associate, and mobilize all positive factors to contribute their share to the four modernizations and the great cause of reunification of the motherland.

The Jiangsu provincial and Nanjing municipal branches of the China Democratic League held a joint session in Nanjing on 11 November. All comrades held that Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping's speech at the reception of democratic parties has confirmed the democratic parties' historical contributions and thoroughly elaborated the characteristics of the united front as well as the position and role of all democratic parties in the new historical period, thus clearing up many ideological questions among the members of Chinese democratic parties. All comrades pledged to work with one mind and one heart and make still greater contributions during the new Long March under the leadership of the CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua.

The Nanjing Municipal Work Committee of the China Democratic National Construction Association and the Nanjing Municipal Federation of Industrialists and Businessmen called a joint session on 9 and 10 November. All comrades attending the joint session expressed determination to study earnestly and step up self-education and self-transformation under the party leadership. They also pledged to put into full play the sense of responsibility as masters of the country and make full use of their skills and experiences in production and management accumulated over many years of industrial, commercial and economic work to vigorously support the modernization program and the great cause of motherland reunification.

The Jiangsu provincial and Nanjing municipal committees of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party held a joint enlarged meeting on 11 November to convey the guidelines adopted by the Eighth National Congress of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party. The meeting was presided over by (Liu Shuxun), chairman of the Jiangsu and Nanjing committees.

The Nanjing municipal branch of the Jiusan [September 3] society called a meeting on 10 November. A speech was made by (Chen Kejin), chairman of the Nanjing branch and reports on the society's national congress was delivered by two members. Everyone pledged to emancipate their minds and work still harder to scale new heights in science and technology under party leadership, and strive to achieve the magnificent goal of the four modernizations at an early date.

## SHANGHAI'S PENG CHONG VISITS UNITS, ADDRESSES MEETING

## Visit To Grassroots Units

OW261249 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Nov 79 OW

[Excerpts] According to JIEFANG RIBAO reporter (Wu Xilin), to make economic construction a success, responsible Comrades Peng Chong, Yan Youmin, (Zhong Min), (Chen Jianhua) and others went down to the grassroots units following the work conference of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee which ended on 7 November. While at the grassroots units, they conducted investigation and study and gave work guidance to the masses.

Comrade Peng Chong visited the Malu commune in Jiading County where he witnessed a harvester combine being tried out in rice paddies and a furrowing machine being tested in wheatfields. He called on Shanghai's industrial and agricultural machine-building departments to pool the wisdom and experience of the masses and speed up the production of a set of harvester combines and furrowing machine suitable for agricultural use in the south, so as to advance agricultural mechanization.

While visiting a radio factory, Comrade Peng Chong was happy to see new products such as recorders and videotape recorders being produced. He said: These things are extensively used in daily life, efforts should be made to trial produce them and develop them quickly. Comrade Peng Chong said: Our products must be of good quality and marketed at a reasonable price with emphasis on nice packaging and attractiveness so that buyers can get good use from them and also use them as decorations. We should strive to catch up and overtake the advanced world level. In doing so, we will not only open up a domestic market but will also give our products some competitive power on the world market.

Comrade Yan Youmin and Comrade Chen Zhonglie, vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, worked every day on the Haifeng farm until after midnight. They held meetings and had heart-to-heart talks with cadres and scientific and technical workers of the farm and branch farms as well as with educated young people on how to run the farms successfully and the significance of efficiently operated farms to the four modernizations.

Inspired by the responsible comrades visit to the grassroots level, cadres, scientific and technical workers and educated young people pledged themselves to work with one heart and one mind, do well in readjusting the national economy and make contributions toward speeding up economic development.

## United Front Work Meeting

OW252032 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 23 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Shanghai held its first municipality-wide united front work conference in 14 years from 9 to 14 November. The conference reviewed Shanghai's experience and lessons in united front work since the founding of the PRC, discussed the nature, tasks, principle and policies of the united front work in the new period, and presented views on how to carry out relevant principle and policies.

Peng Chong, first secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee [and member of the CCPCC Political Bureau] attended and addressed the conference. Zhao Xingzhi, secretary of the municipal CCP committee, delivered a report entitled, "The Current Situation and Questions Concerning Relevant Policies." Zhang Chengzhong, director of the united front work department of the municipal CCP committee, relayed the guidelines of the national united front work conference and presented his views on future work.

The conference pointed out: Generally speaking, the correct line of the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Mao Zedong held sway in Shanghai's united front work during the 17 years before the Great Cultural Revolution. The so-called question of capitulationist and revisionist line simply did not exist.

The conference outlined the main tasks ahead for Shanghai's united front as follows:

Continue to pay close attention to and implement various united front policies of the party, develop political stability and unity and mobilize all positive factors to work as one for achieving the four modernizations; encourage the free airing of views, open all avenues for people of talent and adopt various measures to mobilize and organize nonparty personages in various circles to make contributions to the four modernizations; strengthen work on intellectuals in coordination with the departments concerned, and attach due importance and give full play to the role of intellectuals in the four modernizations; fully develop socialist democracy, increase democratic consultations and earnestly implement the policy of long term coexistence and mutual supervision between our party and other democratic parties; carry out the policy of placing and employing nonparty personages and improve the cooperative and working relations between our party and nonparty personages; strengthen religious and nationalities work in light of Shanghai's special conditions; unfold the united front work toward compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao as well as overseas Chinese; and conduct various activities to develop unity and friendship with people of foreign countries in order to promote the international united front against hegemonism and safeguard world peace.

The conference asked party committees at all levels to regard the united front work as an important task, strengthen their leadership, conduct regular checkups, supervise its progress, and arouse the whole party to make it a success.

Comrade Peng Chong spoke on the general task of the party in the new period, China's present class situation, and its bearing on the united front work. He said: To achieve the four modernizations and make China a powerful socialist country is the greatest political task at present--a central, overriding task. This is our general line. The united front work is to serve the needs of the party's general line and task. We must raise our ideological understanding and conscientiously serve the socialist modernization.

Comrade Peng Chong said: The united front has widened its scope in the new period. Our responsibilities are heavier. We must unite with all people that can be united with, mobilize all positive factors and rally the vast numbers of nonparty personages and broad masses round the party. We must further promote united front work toward our compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao as well as among Overseas Chinese.

Comrade Peng Chong also pointed out: United front work is the work of the whole party. Party committees at all levels must strengthen their leadership, arouse the whole party and improve our cooperative and working relations with the vast numbers of nonparty personages in order to pool our wisdom and efforts for the accomplishment of the four modernizations and the return of Taiwan to the motherland.

While reporting on this conference, JIEFANG RIBAO and WEN HUI BAO published their respective commentator's articles on 24 November. JIEFANG RIBAO'S article is entitled, "Party Committees at All Levels Should Attach Importance to the United Front Work." WEN HUI BAO'S article is entitled, "Get the Whole Party Mobilized To Carry Out the United Front Work."



## SICHUAN ADDRESSES PROBLEMS AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE

## CCP Committee Conference

HK260316 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 24 Nov 79 HK

[Summary] The Sichuan Provincial CCP Committee held a conference in Chongqing on education for youths and juveniles from 15 to 21 November. Over 170 persons concerned from all parts of the province attended. Gao Zhanxiang, secretary of the CYL Central Committee, and comrades of central departments and of departments concerned of Shanxi, Shaanxi, Yunnan, Hubei, Heilongjiang and Henan provinces were also present. Zhang Lixing, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP committee, presided and Du Xingyuan, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, delivered a report. The conference held that the following tasks must be carried out in order to step up education for youths and juveniles in the new period:

1. It is necessary to regard this work from the plane of the four modernizations and cultivating successors, so as to understand its importance, urgency, and arduous and long-term nature and get a thoroughly good grasp of it.

"2. It is necessary to step up ideological and political work for youths and juveniles and to strengthen education for them in upholding the four basic principles, to solve the fundamental problem of political belief, to enable them to maintain a firm and correct political orientation.

"3. It is necessary to combine ideological education with caring for the vital interests of youths and juveniles and solving their actual problems, in order to achieve more effective results in ideological work and improve the work of settling young people."

4. It is necessary to commend progressive examples and also get a good grasp of improving the backward.

5. It is necessary to do well in integrating education in school, in society and in the home.

The conference called on all parts of the province to sum up and review education for youths and juveniles before the end of this year. In connection with this, it is necessary to teach the party members to attach importance to work concerning young people and juveniles. Party members and cadres, especially leading cadres, must do particularly well in educating their own children and setting a fine example. "It is necessary to criticize and educate those who spoil and indulge their children and even conceal their children's illegal activities. Disciplinary punishment must be dealt out in serious cases which have a very bad influence."

The conference held: "We must teach youths and juveniles to spontaneously uphold stability and unity. In connection with education in democracy and the legal system, which is now being launched on an extensive scale, we must help them to understand the harmfulness of pursuing great democracy and causing disturbances, to correctly exercise their democratic rights, to spontaneously uphold order in production, work and society, and to be promoters of stability and unity. We must continue to step up education in communist morals and qualities, so that the youths and juveniles will cultivate excellent qualities of working hard in their study, loving labor, observing discipline, taking pleasure in helping others, being polite, loving the collective, struggling hard amid difficulties and heroically combating enemies. "We must continue to provide more employment opportunities for settling young people awaiting employment in the urban areas. It is necessary to step up ideological and political work for both employed youths and those awaiting employment.

"In addition, it is necessary to make great efforts to do a good job of educating and remolding youths and juveniles who have violated the law and committed crimes, seriously and gradually solve the problem of sites for youth activities, and solve problems of organizational leadership over education for youths and juveniles. From next year, we will launch emulation activities in stressing morality and establishing new habits among youths and juveniles in 13 large and medium towns in the province." Gao Zhanxiang, secretary of the CYL committee, delivered a report at the conference and representatives of 20 units made speeches.

#### SICHUAN RIBAO Editorial

HK260322 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 24 Nov 79 HK

[SICHUAN RIBAO 25 November editorial: "Mobilize the Forces on All Quarters To Get a Good Grasp of Education for Youths and Juveniles"]

[Excerpts] Some comrades are worried that with a recent change in the focus of party work, laying stress on grasping education for youths and juveniles might have an adverse effect on work and production. This worry is unnecessary. One town in the province relaxed education for street youths during the first half of this year, with the result that illegal activities committed by them rose by one third compared with the corresponding period of last year. However, the party committee of the town adopted effective measures to step up ideological education work in the middle and primary schools, with the result that the illegal activities by school pupils in the first half of the year decreased by one third from the corresponding period of last year. The facts have fully proven that the results of grasping or not grasping the work are very different. If the work is grasped well, we can unite and educate the youths and juveniles and promote stability and unity. This will benefit the shift of the work focus and the building of the four modernizations.

We must realize that the important period when the world outlook of the current younger generation was forming was precisely the period when the four pests were running amuck. The young people were born in the new society and grew up amid chaos. Many of them were deeply harmed and poisoned, and suffered grave internal wounds. This situation is in sharp contradiction with the needs of the four modernizations. The four modernizations require that youths and juveniles follow a correct political orientation and strive to be a generation of new people advancing towards the four modernizations. Due to the fact that Lin Biao and the gang of four threw people's thinking into confusion, ruined the style of the party, the people, and study, vigorously spread a reactionary and corrupt philosophy of life, anarchism and extreme individualism, a number of youths and juveniles were corrupted in politics and ideology. Some of them were morally ruined, some went in for beating, smashing and looting and some even embarked on the road of crime.

The building of the four modernizations requires that young people master talent and knowledge beneficial to the people and become shock workers and experts in all trades. Due to the fact that for a long time Lin Biao and the gang of four spread the notion that "study is useless" and praised "the hero of the blank examination paper," large numbers of youths and juveniles lost all interest in study and became new illiterates. The building of the four modernizations requires a political situation of stability and unity and very good order in society. Due to the serious sabotage done to the national economy by Lin Biao and the gang of four, very great difficulties were caused for youths and juveniles in proceeding to higher education and finding employment; as a result they became a major factor of instability in society. This situation shows that creating conditions to solve these contradictions in every way, leading youths and juveniles to choose the correct path of making contributions to the people, and cultivating a generation of new people are the objective requirements of promoting the building of the four modernizations.

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The party committees at all levels must pay attention to correctly understanding and properly handling the relationship between education in upholding the four basic principles for youths and juveniles and guiding them to further emancipate their minds. It is necessary to clear away interference from the left and the right and regard conducting education in upholding the four basic principles for youths and juveniles and solving the problem of political belief as a basic item of ideological building, and persistently carry it out for a long time.

#### SICHUAN COMMUNE ELECTS DEPUTIES, CONVENES PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

HK260457 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 25 Nov 79 HK

[Summary] (Shengli) commune in Emei County has held a people's congress, which elected a commune management committee. This is the first trial-point commune in the province to implement the electoral and organic laws adopted by the second session of the Fifth NPC and to set up a commune management committee.

Preparatory work for the congress began in mid-September, when the masses were organized to study the electoral and organic laws. This commune has a population of 12,900, divided among 70 production teams under 9 brigades. The commune set up an electoral committee to strengthen leadership over the elections, and also organized electoral districts, each of which set up a electoral leadership group. Each district held a mobilization rally to launch the masses to actively take part in the elections. The masses said: "The democratic system which Chairman Mao decided on has come back again." The commune then carried out registration of voters.

"After repeated discussion, the commune electoral committee decided that the list of candidates for people's deputies should be proposed by the voters themselves. The first such proposal put forward 294 candidates, 200 percent more than the number to be elected. After the commune electoral committee had carried out work, the list was reduced to 183.50 percent more than the number to be elected."

The electoral districts printed materials giving the list of candidates and outlining their record, so that every voter had a clear idea of these matters. This evoked great enthusiasm on the part of the electorate, over 97 percent of whom voted.

The 3-day commune people's congress was held at the end of October. The over 100 deputies participating put forward over 40 rational suggestions and views, and also elected the commune management committee.

#### BRIEFS

YUNNAN PHOSPHATE DEPOSIT--Kunming, November 10--A phosphate deposit with proved reserves of more than 400 million tons has been verified recently some 60 kilometres southwest of Kunming. An opencut phosphorus mine with an annual capacity of three million tons is envisaged. The new phosphate deposit at Shangsuan is one of ten major mineral deposits verified by Yunnan geologists in the past decade using geophysical, geochemical, aerogeological, mathematical and isotopic geological surveying techniques. Of the ten, a deposit of platinum and a mineral bed of lead-zinc are to date China's largest. Among the 71 non-ferrous metal deposits whose reserves have been determined, 25 mines have been opened up or are under construction. Thanks to the large-scale prospecting, the old Gejiu tin mine and the Dongchuan copper mine have been expanded. Yunnan has the richest reserves of lead and zinc in China. [Beijing XINHUA in English 0720 GMT 10 Nov 79 OW]



BEIJING ESTABLISHES INDUSTRY-COMMUNE JOINT VENTURES

OW200826 Beijing XINHUA in English 0751 GMT 20 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 20 (XINHUA)--Contracts to establish new textile mills on the outskirts of Beijing have been signed between the Beijing Cotton Textile Company and a number of rural people's communes and state farms in the Beijing area. The agreement provides for a new kind of joint venture between an industrial company and rural units of production.

Four cotton mills and one textile printing and dyeing mill will be built, according to the contracts, to be put into operation within a year or two. The four cotton mills will have a total of 103,000 spindles and investment in them will be in the order of 30 million yuan, of which the communes and farms will have a 40 percent share in the form of land and construction of workshops, office buildings, and housing and kindergartens for workers' families. The textile company will account for 60 percent of the investment, in the form of textile machinery, air-conditioning equipment and facilities for water, electricity and gas supply.

A spokesman for the municipal bureau of textile industry told XINHUA that additional textile mills will be built in a similar way after experience has been gained.

In recent years, the bureau has shifted part of the production of ordinary products by state factories to commune- or brigade-run enterprises so that state factories can concentrate on high-grade products. The bureau has also assigned some communes to process semi-finished products for state factories.

The recent decision to establish joint enterprises marks a new step forward towards cooperation between state factories and people's communes and state farms, making use of surplus rural labour power for industrial development. The contracts specify that communes and farms will receive three to five percent more profit than normal. The communes and farms may use the profit to develop agriculture and improve the peasants' livelihood. The rural partners in the joint enterprises are those people's communes and state farms that have better conditions and larger sums in reserve.

Administrative personnel from the city's three big cotton mills have been sent to the new factories to assume leading posts. The three large mills will be responsible for training skilled workers for the new factories.

HEBEI RADIO COMMENTARY ON ELECTION OF RURAL CADRES

HK211209 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 15 Nov 79 HK

[Short commentary by this station's editorial department: "We Clap and Shout Bravo for the Democratic Election of Brigade and Production Team Cadres"]

[Text] When (Dongyaozi) commune in Zhangjiakou Municipality readjusted the brigade and production team leadership groups at the beginning of this year, it completely returned to the masses of commune members the democratic right to elect cadres. The commune did not select the cadres, but allowed the masses to vote by secret ballot. Practice has proved that this method produces good effects and the masses are satisfied. It should be promoted.

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In the period when the gang of four ran wild, the system of democratic elections inside and outside the party was sabotaged. They replaced elections with so-called consultations and turned nominations into appointments and assignments. This actually deprived the people of their right to hold elections.

Practice has proved that to foster democracy, it is essential to fully embody the will of the electors in the course of elections. It is necessary to allow the masses to democratically elect activists who have both ability and political integrity and are supported by everyone. We must discard cadres who prove definitely inferior or degenerate. We must enhance the combat effectiveness of the leadership groups to meet the needs of socialist modernization.

It is worth pointing out that some comrades have not thoroughly emancipated their minds in this respect and are still accustomed to the past method of monopolizing things which should be done by the masses themselves. When they hear that the right of election will be completely returned to the masses, they are full of anxiety.

The practice of (Dongyaozi) commune has clearly shown that all worries are unnecessary. It is hoped that the experience of (Dongyaozi) commune will draw the attention of leadership at all levels and that they will do an even better job of democratic election among the basic-level leadership groups.

#### WANG QIAN ATTENDS SHANXI FORUM OF ENGINEERS

HK180822 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Nov 79 HK

[Summary] The Shanxi Provincial Revolutionary Committee held a forum of 270 chief and deputy engineers in industry, communications and capital construction on 6 November. This meeting fully expressed the concern of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees for scientific research. Wang Qian, Wang Fuzhi, Wang Kewen, Jia Jun, (Guo Xian), Wang Zhongqing, Shi Jiyan, (Jia Tongzhi), Jia Yunbiao, Yue Weifan and (Ma Ruizhu), responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, attended the forum. Wang Kewen, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, presided.

(Guo Xian), member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, spoke. He said: Since the gang of four were smashed, people's minds have been emancipated, and the spirit of making great efforts to learn science and technology has surged up in a vigorous way. The province's science and technology work has developed well. Miscarriages of justice involving scientists and technicians in the province have now been basically corrected. The work of removing labels from rightists has been completed. In the past 2 years, a total of 2,504 persons have been promoted to posts at and above the levels of research assistants and engineers. A number of able scientific and technical cadres have been promoted to leadership posts at all levels. By now, 1,226 of these persons are taking part in leadership work in research centers, factories, mines and other enterprises, and bureaus and committees. We have basically insured that scientists and technicians can spend five sixths of their time in professional work. Steps have also been taken to improve their living conditions such as housing.

(Guo Xian) demanded: It is necessary to further implement the policies on scientists and technicians and help them to solve problems in daily life. [passage indistinct]

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HEILONGJIANG: YANG YICHEN ATTENDS AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE

OW270429 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Nov 79 OW

[Excerpts] The Heilongjiang provincial work conference on agricultural mechanization called by the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees opened in Harbin in a solemn ceremony this morning. This conference will sum up and exchange experience from the past year or so in land reclamation by mechanized means in both old and new areas and discuss plans for expanding the selected areas for experimental mechanization next year. The purpose is to advance agricultural mechanization in our province so as to rapidly build Heilongjiang into a modern agricultural base, with agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fisheries developed in an all-round way to produce primarily commercial grain.

Attending the opening ceremony were leading comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees Yang Yichen, Zhao Dezun, Wang Jinzi and (Wang Luming). Comrade Zhao Dezun presided over the conference.

Comrade Wang Jinzi spoke about the guiding principle and tasks of this conference and how to make it a success. He said: A total of three production brigades are involved in experimental agricultural mechanization this year. With the exception of 3 brigades which reported a production drop due to natural disasters, the other 34 brigades have achieved production increases and won a bumper harvest in varying degrees. Comrade Wang Jinzi pointed out: The 37 units conducting experimental agricultural mechanization this year are spread out in 10 countries. It is expected that the number of experimental units will increase to 800 next year. By then every county will basically have an experimental unit in agricultural mechanization to further promote the work. In this sense, next year is one of vital significance. Therefore this conference must sum up this year's experience in earnest as it will have significance in making agricultural mechanization next year a success and in promoting agricultural mechanization further in our province.

More than 860 people attended the opening ceremony, including secretaries of prefectural, municipal and county CCP committees in charge of agriculture, responsible persons of units conducting experimental agricultural mechanization and mechanized land reclamation in selected localities, responsible persons of agricultural machinery departments, secretaries of commune party committees supervising experimental agricultural mechanization and responsible persons of provincial-level departments concerned.

LIAONING: REN ZHONGYI DISCUSSES IMPLEMENTING RURAL ECONOMY POLICY

SK250530 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Nov 79 SK

[Text] According to our reporter, in a summing-up speech at the recent county CCP Committee secretaries' meeting sponsored by the provincial CCP committee Comrade Ren Zhongyi, on behalf of the provincial committee, stated his views on the current implementation of the party's policy on rural economy. He said: The policy on respecting the self-determination and ownership of production teams should be further implemented. No unit or individual should willfully exploit or encroach upon the interest of production teams. It is necessary to correctly handle the relationship between the state plans and guidelines as well as the policy on respecting the self-determination of production teams. From now on, there should be no more inflexible assignments as to acreage to be sown with various varieties of crops. If there must be plans for sowing certain crops, they should be of a suggestive nature or for reference only. The emphasis of the plan to be passed down to lower levels should be placed on the output of agricultural production and on the quota of procurement. They should also include the proportion to be purchased out of the above-quota production and the targets for purchasing products from the people. In the meantime, it is necessary to gradually adopt a contract system instead of issuing assignments and to stabilize the system as well.



On the questions of implementing the policy of "to each according to his work" and further overcoming egalitarianism, Comrade Ren Zhongyi stated: Experience has proved that it is necessary to actively maintain and develop the excellent situation in which, under the condition of unified planning, accounting and distributing, production teams have acted according to the principle of assigning a specified job to work groups, accounting payments in line with production output, awarding those who overfulfill production plans, citing those for meritorious service according to their production results and closely integrating the payment of group or commune members with the collective's production achievements.

Localities having a surplus in their labor force should pay special attention to organizing the surplus manpower to engage in diversified economy so as to increase production in both depth and width. As for some piecemeal production tasks, both group and commune members may be assigned to the work based on the principle of fixing responsibility or awarding those who overfulfill production plans.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi continued: In purchasing agricultural by-products, it is necessary to maintain the stability of provisions set forth in the policy. [passage indistinct] Efforts should be made to show proper concern for the mountainous and sandstorm-stricken areas in the ratio of the purchase of surplus grains, such as purchasing 70 percent and allowing the locality to keep the remaining 30 percent or going 50-50 as the circumstances require. Localities having food grain shortages should be allowed to keep more grain so as to do well in hog raising, which might accelerate the development of mountainous and sandstorm-stricken areas.

As for future grain processing, it is necessary to transfer the ownership of as many of the firms devoted to this undertaking as possible to brigades, communes and counties step by step. Brigades, communes and farms in various localities would play a supporting role in receiving the grain processing task imposed on them by the grain department. A contract system may be adopted in conducting grain processing.

It is necessary to strictly implement the state's provisions in purchasing agricultural by-products. [Words indistinct] following the state's purchases, the rest of the people's products may be sold to the state commercial departments at the list price or they can be sold freely. If the purchase quota has been fixed by the state plan and by signing a contract, both sides should strictly honor the contract without fail. The state's departments in charge of purchases should be responsible for the contract through to the end. As for the agricultural by-products which are not included by the state plan or are not stipulated in a contract, the commercial departments and supply and marketing collectives should also buy them actively or seek markets for them. As to the policy on (fixing grades and prices for paddy rice and on processing cocoon), the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee has instructed the departments concerned to study it and work out a procedure within a given date as soon as possible.

On the basis of vigorously developing collective economy, it is also necessary to actively encourage and support the development of commune members' domestic side production. All private plots should be farmed by the individual commune members themselves except in areas with paddy fields only and at vegetable-growing teams where the commune members want to have the plot farmed collectively. It is imperative to continuously encourage commune members to raise hogs, sheep, donkeys, chickens, ducks, geese, rabbits and bees. Under no circumstance shall we impose a limit to the number or amount they raise. Localities having suitable conditions should allow their commune members to raise two or three head of cattle. As to commune members' livestock which require collective herding, it is necessary to work out a proper procedure through consultation. Under no circumstance will the collective suffer a loss.

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SHAANXI MUNICIPALITY MAKES ARRESTS FOR THEFT OF WEAPONS

HK210917 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Nov 79 HK

[Text] The administrative office of the Baoji area and the Baoji Municipal Revolutionary Committee jointly held a rally on 14 November to commend the units and individuals who had rendered meritorious service in cracking the important cases which occurred on 13 October. In the early morning of 13 October, a number of guns and ammunition were stolen from the Baoji military subdistrict. The criminals broke into the depot and stole guns and ammunition. After the theft occurred, the public security bureaus of the Baoji area and municipality with cooperation of and assistance from departments concerned, mobilized and re the masses to enthusiastically carry out investigations. After 38 hours of searching, (Liu Baoqing) and eight other criminals were arrested on 14 October and the a guns, 30 grenades and 119 bullets were recovered.

Secretary of the Baoji Municipal CCP Committee (Zhu Zipeng) spoke at the rally. He said: The public security departments mobilized and completely relied on the masses to bring into full play the enthusiasm of the cadres, militia and masses so that a tight circle was spread to prevent the criminals from escaping the net of justice set by the people. No matter how crafty they are, they will certainly be punished accordingly. At the close of the rally, the leading comrades of the prefectural and municipal CCP committees awarded material prizes to the 12 units and some 60 public security cadres and policemen and representatives of the masses who had achieved merits in cracking this case.

QINGHAI: TAN QILONG ATTENDS CCP COMMITTEE MEETING

OW260936 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Nov 79 OW

[Excerpts] The Qinghai Provincial CCP Committee held a meeting yesterday morning to hear reports on the proceedings of the national congresses of democratic parties by Qinghai delegates who attended them. Present at the meeting were leading party and government comrades Tan Qilong, Zhang Guosheng, Zha-xi-wang-xu, Ji Chunguang, Ma Wanli and Shang Zhitian. Also present were Guo Tingfan, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, and responsible comrades of the Xining Municipal CCP Committee and the municipal CPPCC committee.

Delegate Liao Aiting delivered a report on the third national congress of the China Association for Promoting Democracy and the fourth congress of the All-China Federation of Industrialists and Businessmen. Delegate Xie Gaofeng gave a report on the proceedings of the fourth national congress of the China Democratic League.

Comrades Tan Qilong and Zha-xi-wang-xu spoke at the end of the meeting praising the highly commendable spirit displayed by the comrades who attended the national congresses of democratic parties in Beijing. They hoped that all comrades will unite as one, surmount all difficulties ahead on their road to progress and make Qinghai's work a success through concerted efforts.

BRIEFS

GANSU VIOLATION CASE--The Qingyuan Prefectural CCP Committee recently strictly dealt with (Hu Shirong), manager of the prefectural fuel branch company, for violating financial and economic discipline. He was dismissed for embezzling 2.45 million yuan over a period of 4 years and for carrying out unauthorized projects, from which profits should be handed over to the state. Another responsible person involved in this case was also criticized and educated, and all construction materials for unauthorized projects were confiscated. [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 20 Nov 79 SK]

TA KUNG PAO COMMENTS ON U.S.-IRANIAN CRISIS

HK270702 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 27 Nov 79 p 2 HK

["Political Talk" column by Shih Chun-yu: "There Should Be No More Procrastination in Solving the U.S.-Iranian Crisis"]

[Text] On 26 November the Beijing authorities officially expressed China's attitude regarding the incident between the United States and Iran.

The statement made by a responsible person of the Department of Information of the Foreign Ministry has expressed China's concern over the issue. It also clearly expressed: First, China has persistently maintained that people should be no means interfere in the internal affairs of other countries. Such affairs should be managed by the people of the countries themselves. Second, China has always held that the norms regarding international relations and generally acknowledged diplomatic immunity should be generally respected. Third, it is hoped that this incident will be solved through peaceful negotiations in accordance with the norms of international law and diplomatic conventions.

Before the speech made by the responsible person of the Department of Information of the Foreign Ministry, the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY issued many reports regarding the holding of hostages by Iranian students and also Iranian-U.S. relations. Those reports have also conspicuously expressed the tendency that XINHUA cannot agree with the actions of the Iranian students.

Some days ago, foreign agencies reported Premier Hua's reception of Belgian Vice Premier Willy Claes. During the reception, Premier Hua talked about the crisis in U.S.-Iranian relations and expressed his concern. He also noted that if the crisis continues, he worries that the Soviet Union may take the opportunity and fish in troubled waters. At the same time, the world's energy supply will be adversely affected. This is a view of the U.S.-Iranian crisis from a world perspective.

Since relations between the United States and Iran deteriorated, most countries have expressed their concern. Only a very small number of countries have supported the actions of Khomeyni in Iran.

It is natural that all countries are worried about the crisis in U.S.-Iranian relations, because the crisis has broken out in the Middle East. The area has long been a highly explosive powder keg. There are nationality conflicts, religious differences and all kinds of political factions and forces. The situation is very complicated. At the same time, it is also an area in which the Soviet Union has vigorously increased its influence openly or secretly in recent years. If anything happens in this area and if the problem is not solved in a timely way, the situation will be one the "polar bear" has longed for day and night. Just look at the Middle East and Africa. Is there any conflict in recent years in which the Soviet Union has not fished in troubled waters?

All countries are generally concerned over the issue because an urgent and major problem concerning the world economy is involved. The Middle East is a major petroleum-producing area. If a war breaks out, it is very unlikely that the world's petroleum supply will not be affected. In the past few months, the petroleum situation has been in an upheaval, with the petroleum-producing countries prepared to raise their petroleum prices next month. It is a major issue which concerns the living standards of the people of all countries. No one wants to see the crisis continue and intensify.



The Iranian students have occupied the U.S. Embassy for more than 3 weeks, and relations between the United States and Iran are still tense. Carter has declared that if the hostages are even touched, he will solve the incident by force. Iran has said that if the United States deploys its troops, it will immediately kill the hostages. On 26 November, Khomeyni also called on the people to continue the "holy war." If both parties are a bit less cautious, it is possible that the situation will intensify and become hopeless.

The embassies and consulates of a country represent the government of that particular country. They should be given due respect. The norms of international relations and also the diplomatic exemption rights of consular personnel should also be respected. As a present method of solution, the one who started the trouble should end it. The Security Council has demanded that Iran should first release the hostages. It is now going to hold another meeting. Most of the member countries have demanded that the hostages should first be released. The governments of most countries also hold the same view. Only in this way is it possible to first establish an atmosphere to resolve the conflict by peaceful means. Holding the hostages and carrying out blackmail can never be justified.

The crisis between the United States and Iran must not be continued nor must it be intensified. It is hoped that the two parties will listen more to the opinions of all the countries in the world and be very cautious in their actions. In this way, we shall anticipate peace in the Middle East and in the world. Otherwise, if they are swayed by their own personal feelings for one moment, they will ultimately find it too late to regret.

#### HSIN WAN PAO VIEWS INCIDENT AT MECCA'S GRAND MOSQUE

HK261144 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 26 Nov 79 p 4 HK

["Evening Talk" by Yang Chu: "Committing Crimes in the Name of God"]

[Text] After many people died, the siege of the Grand Mosque in Mecca, Saudi Arabia ended. The incident has in a way come to an end, and investigations, interrogations and tracking down the accomplices will follow.

According to an official communique from Saudi Arabia, the incident has in a way come to an end. However, there were also reports that armed people are still in the basement. They are putting up stubborn resistance and holding some hostages.

It is not clear whether the armed people who stirred up this major incident have "U.S.-connections" or "Soviet-connections."

It is also not clear whether or not the incident is directly related to the occupation of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

Saudi Arabia is a country full of mystic color; and the mystic color in this incident is particularly dark.

If we only observe the incident from the reports and other material we have received, then the motives of the group who attacked the Grand Mosque in Mecca and detained the hostages are beyond the understanding of ordinary people.

It was said that they wanted to declare that everything "Western" should be outlawed and banned. Television, radio and even soccer games and women holding jobs are all "Western," and they must therefore all be banned. This is indeed a very curious idea.

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What is "Western" may not necessarily be all good or all bad. Complete Westernization as well as a total rejection of everything "Western" are equally absurd.

This is extremism and also metaphysics.

The reason that extremism still has a market is that people often have extreme feelings, especially when they are in a state of prolonged melancholy, disappointment and despair.

Careerists have often made use of these extreme feelings. This sort of thing has not just happened in Saudi Arabia. It has also occurred in other places. Nevertheless, it is not a form of religious superstition, but quasi-religious superstition.

Religious superstition and quasi-religious superstition are both antiscience and antiprogress. They are reactions to history. No matter what form they appear in or what pretty garb they put on, reactionary attitudes can not deceive people forever and they will inevitably fail. By then, the "savior" will become a laughable monster.

Saudi Arabia is now investigating the background of this clique of extremists. If they make a careful and detailed analysis of the links behind this group to see whether it was the Russians, Americans or Israelis playing their tricks, it will be a very interesting and new espionage story in the Middle East. It is doubtful that many people will believe, as it currently appears, that it was just an isolated venture carried out by 26 or 27 year old university students.

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